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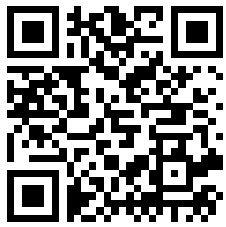

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ENCAMPMENT REGULATIONS, INDIA.

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PREFACE.

THE following regulations for encampments in India, both in peace and on field service, which have been compiled in the Quarter Master General's Department under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, are issued for the information and guidance of the Army in India.

By order,

G. HENRY, *Major-General,*

Quarter Master General in India.

SIMLA,
24th October 1902.

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CONTENTS.

Page

PREFACE i

PART I.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES 1
SELECTION OF A SITE 2
ORGANIZATION OF AN ENCAMPMENT 3
OCCUPATION OF GROUND 7
CAMP DUTIES 10
STRIKING CAMP 11
TABLE OF CALCULATIONS 12
PITCHING AND STRIKING TENTS 15
LIST OF PLANS AND PLANS 16

PART II.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES 37
SELECTION OF A SITE 33
ORGANIZATION OF AN ENCAMPMENT 39
OCCUPATION OF GROUND 45
CAMP DUTIES 47
STRIKING CAMP 50
ALLOWANCES FOR UNIT CAMPS IN BRIGADE ENCAMPMENTS . . 51
TABLE OF CALCULATIONS 53
LIST OF PLANS AND PLANS 54

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PART I.

PEACE ENCAMPMENTS IN INDIA.

I.—GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

1. The following are the principles which have mainly led to the establishment of the forms of encampment in peace time, which are laid down in these instructions, and they should govern the disposition of all camps on ordinary movements, as far as possible :—

(*a*) Communications.

(*b*) Sanitation.

(*c*) Convenience.

2. The shape and nature of the ground, proximity of wood and water, etc., must guide troops in the position and form of their encampments ; it is, however, desirable to establish certain definite forms of encampments which will fulfil the above principles, but which may be departed from in all cases whenever circumstances make it desirable to do so for the convenience or efficiency of the troops.

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II.—SELECTION OF A SITE.

3. Although for ordinary relief movements encamping grounds are established for the use of troops, circumstances will occur in which sites will have to be chosen by responsible officers, when the principles already laid down will guide them in the selection of a suitable site, and the following points should be specially borne in mind:—

(*a*) That means of passing freely through the encampment with a large front be maintained, and that communication with roads in the district should be as easy as possible.

(*b*) That tents be disposed with a view to the greatest amount of order, cleanliness, ventilation and salubrity.

(*c*) That the configuration of the ground and the nature of the soil should assist drainage.

(*d*) The water-supply should be good and ample for the force and safe from pollution by the drainage of the camp.

NOTES.—This is of great importance when a camp is to be occupied for any length of time.

Troops require from a minimum of 1 gallon per head per diem for drinking and cooking only; to a maximum of 5 gallons per head for all purposes.

Elephants	drink daily	25 gallons
Camels	,, ,,	10 ,,
Horses, Oxen	,, ,,	6 ,,
Mules, Ponies	,, ,,	5 ,,

Horses, oxen, mules, and ponies each take 3 minutes to drink every time they are watered.

One cubic foot of water contains six-and-a-quarter gallons.

Ramps should invariably be made where possible for animals to pass down to water.

(*e*) The site should be airy, free from undergrowth and if possible, shady.

(*f*) The situation should be healthy and not liable to be flooded.

(*g*) The camp should be as compact as the above considerations will admit.

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III.—ORGANIZATION OF AN ENCAMPMENT.

4. The site for an encampment having been selected, the following principles will govern its interior organization.

5. *Communications.*

(*a*) In all encampments there will be one main cross street, the width varying from 20 yards to 35 yards, also a centre street, where possible, 30 yards wide; besides these there will be minor streets to admit of communication between the various lines of tents, horses, etc. The main cross and centre streets are to be kept clear from end to end.

(*b*) In Brigade encampments one main centre and one main cross street will run the entire length and depth of the camp besides the streets of the different blocks.

(*c*) An interval of 30 paces to be left between corps encamping in Brigade.

6. *Sanitation.*

(*a*) Space for a free current of air to be allowed between tents when pitched.

(*b*) Surface drains must be made round each tent. Whenever the force remains encamped for more than one night, a system of surface drainage is of great importance not only to drain each unit camp, but to protect it from washings of other polluted ground.

Each unit will arrange for running off the drainage from its own camp, and the Staff Officer will have camp fatigues to complete the drainage of the encampment.

NOTE.—Camp drains are best cut with rounded bottoms and not rectangular, *i.e.*, thus and not

(*c*) The side walls or flies of all tents in a standing camp should be raised from the ground and fastened to the fly

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ropes to admit of a free circulation of air throughout the tents, every third day, weather permitting, for four hours in the morning, when the men's kits will be unpacked and hung out on the tent ropes to air. When G. S. tents are used the fly on the sunny side should be lifted bodily over the ridgepole, daily, weather permitting.

(*d*) Each camp will for conservancy and sanitary purposes consist of as many blocks as there are separate corps and departmental establishments.

(*e*) The water-supply will be told off for drinking, watering, bathing and washing.

NOTE.—When the water-supply is from a stream, strict orders should be issued that neither bathing nor washing is allowed up stream, above the drinking or watering supplies; patrols, or sentries, if necessary, being detailed to watch the stream.

(*f*) Neither surface nor subsoil pollution should be permitted where it is likely to effect the drinking water.

(*g*) The pollution of the ground within the encampment or within 120 yards of any ground that may possibly be used for extending the encampment is to be strictly limited to unavoidable surface pollution; nothing insanitary may be buried inside an encampment.

NOTE.—For standing camps nothing short of the complete "removal system" can be expected to give satisfactory results.

(*h*) All kitchen refuse must be collected and removed to the filth trenches; on no account may any of it be buried near the cooking places. All rubbish from unit camps should be daily collected either in heaps or in shallow circular pits (9 feet in diameter by 1½ deep) outside the precincts of camps.

(*i*) Latrines, pits, etc., are best placed to leeward on the outward flanks and in echelon to the camp at about 120 yards distance.

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Trenches should be screened off from camps by such means as may be at hand or readily procurable, if not otherwise hidden from general view.

When trenches cannot be dug, suitable plots of ground must be selected and marked out, and sweepers told off to them when necessary.

(*j*) The position of latrines will be indicated by a flag made of yellow material, dimension 3 feet by 2 feet, with a red disc in the centre for European troops and a black disc for Native troops. The diameter of the discs should be about 9 inches.

(*k*) No soldiers, European or Native, servants, or followers should be allowed to use any other places than those selected and prepared as the latrines and urinaries of their corps; this rule is to be strictly enforced.

(*l*) Whenever available, urinaries or improvised receptacles should be placed at convenient spots in camp at night to save the ground from pollution.

(*m*) Shallow trenches about 2 feet deep should be made when no form of "removal" is possible. These trenches when half full of night soil should be filled up with dry earth and closed, fresh ones being dug for use.

NOTES.—When stable litter or dry rubbish is available, it may be utilised in the following manner.—Spread 4 or 5 inches thick, at the bottom of a wide and shallow trench, so that the excrement will be deposited on the top of the litter; the latter should be set fire to daily and the whole reduced to ashes.

When appliances are available for the removal system, filth, etc., should be buried in trenches, at a distance of a mile or more from camp, or "incinerated"; rubbish may then be burnt in heaps at a convenient distance from camp.

(*n*) Slaughter places should be fixed away from the latrine and filth trenches, but not within 100 yards of camp.

Those for British troops should be located and screened from view.

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(*o*) All stable litter must be removed from camp daily for sale or be burnt on the method laid down in plate 33.

(*p*) Animals should be picquetted occasionally outside the precincts of the camp, so that their standings may be well cleaned and aired and the surface fouling minimised.

Convenience.

(*a*) The camp should be as compact as possible, so as to minimise the labour of camp duties and entail the least fatigue, whilst securing to combatants, non-combatants and animals the maximum of rest and comfort.

(*b*) Nothing whatever, with the exception of the Reserve ammunition, which is to be in rear of the Quarter Guard, is to be allowed to remain in the front or flanks of a regiment.

(*c*) Soldiers and camp followers going to or from the bazaars, etc., are to pass by the flanks and not through the officers' lines.

(*d*) The distance between the rear of one line and the front of another line should not be less than 100 yards.

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IV.—OCCUPATION OF GROUND.

8. In every case the form of the camp must be suited to the ground, and the different arms should be encamped on the ground best adapted to them. Thus, infantry, if necessary, may be encamped on slightly sloping ground: mounted corps should be encamped so that the horses may stand on nearly level ground.

9. The officer or non-commissioned officer whose duty it may be to lay out a camp, either selects the site himself or has it pointed out to him by superior authority. He distributes it to the various component parts of the unit he represents.

10. On the line of march the quartermaster of a regiment with the camp colour men go to the new camping-ground over night, and lay out the camp, after which the sites for trenches and pits are selected and prepared for the use of the troops on arrival.

11. In the event of a mixed force encamping for manœuvres, etc., the staff officer will point out the ground to be occupied by each unit, before the troops arrive; and communicate the general's orders for the form of encampment.

12. A party of markers or camp colour men, consisting of one non-commissioned officer and four men from each corps, with camp colours or picquets, should arrive on the ground before the troops.

13. The staff officer will allot certain lengths of the main centre and cross street to each unit.

14. The markers, under the direction of the staff officer, will take up the ground for the front of their camps: one will mark each flank by means of picquets, etc., leaving the regulated intervals between corps. They will then pace the depths to the cross streets of their own units, to the rear guard

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line and to the quarter guard line, marking as before when aligned by a staff officer from a flank.

15. As soon as the staff officer has dressed the various alignments he will point out to quartermasters and provosts the site for the trenches, etc., which will have been selected previously in consultation with the medical authorities.

16. When the markers have marked out the limits of their unit's camp, they will lay it out.

17. As a unit approaches camp a mounted officer will gallop on to ascertain the position assigned to his corps and will guide the troops to the ground.

18. No unit is to occupy its camp till the marking out is complete, and it must then move on to it directly across its own portion of the camp without passing over the ground allotted to other units.

19. As soon as the baggage makes its appearance, an officer from each corps should be on the look out for the regimental transport and conduct them to their own portion of the camp without going over or halting them on any ground within the camp colours, or where tents are to be pitched, as they are likely to pollute the ground.

20. The following are the general duties to be performed by units on arrival at the encamping-ground :—

(*a*) Mount camp and quarter guards and make any other disposition necessary.

(*b*) Relieve animals of all weight, and loosen their girths, etc.

(*c*) Relieve the men of all weight.

(*d*) Tell off fatigue parties as may be required.

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(*e*) Tell off squads for pitching tents.

NOTE.—B. Ptes.' tents require squads of 10 men.
S. Sgts.' tents require " 8 "
G. S. tents 160 lbs. require " 6 "
" " 80 } " " 4 "
Tent 40

(*f*) Fall in the men and march them off to their respective duties.

21. Tents should be pitched as soon as possible by bugle sound, or as may be ordered by the officer commanding the camp.

(*a*) Each unit should pitch the whole of their tents at the same time, as far as possible, to allow of the various lines and tents being correctly dressed.

(*b*) An officer or non-commissioned officer should dress each line of tent poles and see that the corner pegs of his line are all in one allignment and do not overlap the boundary of his unit.

(*c*) Arms and accoutrements should be brought in.

(*d*) Animals should receive attention.

(*e*) Tent drains should be made.

(*f*) Cooking places should be prepared, etc.

22. In brigade encampments the following should be provided for after (*e*), para. 20.

(*a*) Tell off a bugler or trumpeter to take up all calls sounded by head-quarters.

(*b*) March off orderlies for the day.

NOTE.—The various staff officers should have their distinguishing flag hoisted as early as possible so as to be easily found.

(*c*) Despatch any other brigade duties.

NOTE.—The brigade duties will have been detailed, as far as possible, previously to the troops arriving on the ground.

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V—CAMP DUTIES.

23. Camp duties should be detailed with a view to secure repose in camp by ensuring good order, quietness, and effective sanitation.

24. Rations should be distributed in the open space between the front of the men's tents and the quarter guard, and as soon as the distribution is completed the regimental sweepers should collect the rubbish and litter in one spot ready to be taken away.

25. The kitchens or cooking-grounds should be visited by the regimental officer of the day at "first post," when all fires must be extinguished.

26. The regimental quartermaster will carry out the Commanding Officer's orders and be held by him responsible for the cleanliness and good sanitary condition of the whole of his block.

Fatigue parties of troops will be placed at his disposal as may be considered necessary by the commanding officer.

27. There is to be no stir or preventible noise in camp between "lights out" and "reveille."

28. A suitable place for the sale of local produce should be selected (if necessary) outside the precincts of camp.

29. The water-supply from all sources should always be examined by a Medical officer to ensure that it is fit for human consumption.

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VI.—STRIKING CAMP.

30. No preparation for striking camp may be made between "lights out" and "reveille" except when specially permitted.

31. On the rouse or warning bugle or trumpet being sounded the preparations for striking camp may begin.

32. (*a*) Arms and accoutrements should be taken out and placed on parade as before encamping.

(*b*) Fatigue parties (told off overnight) for striking hospital tents, etc., etc., should be accoutred and marched off.

(*c*) Tents should be struck and packed ready for loading.

(*d*) Horses should be saddled, harnessed, etc.

(*e*) Preparations for filling in all latrine trenches, pits, etc., should be commenced, but the actual latrines should not ordinarily be filled in until the "fall in" sounds.

33. When the dress sounds, at least 15 minutes before the fall in, all baggage, etc., should have been packed and loaded.

34. The camp should be properly cleaned under regimental (or departmental) arrangements and left in a fit sanitary state for re-occupation. If necessary, parties for this purpose may be left behind to join the line of march before or with the rear guard.

35. Each unit should fall in on, or in front of, its camping-ground, and in time to march direct from its parade to join its place in the line of march.

36. An officer from each unit should go over the ground vacated by his corps to see that—

(*a*) nothing is left behind,

(*b*) the latrines, etc., are filled in,

(*c*) the rubbish, etc., has been buried.

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7. VII.—TENTS IN USE AND CALCULATIONS.

Tents in use in India for troops and followers.	Weight.	Space.		Available accommodation.		Remarks.
		Between outer ten pegs.	Inside.	In peace.	On service.	
P. Privates . .	900 lbs.	36′×40	20′×16′	16 British Soldiers	Not taken on service.	In standing camps 8 only.
„ Staff Sergeants .	500 „	28 ×28	12′×12′	1 Wt. Officer or 2 Staff Sergeants		
„ Necessary .	110 „	3 × 3 2 × 5 (Passage)	.....	.....	.....	Issues for use of Warrant officers and to Warrant officer hospitals on services.
„ Native Cavalry .	45 „	15′×15′	.....	6 Native soldiers .	7 Fighting men.	
„ G. S. Field Hospl.	160 „	21′×18′	170 sq. feet.	.....	.....	
„ „ Officers . .	80 „	16′×16′	7′ × 7′	1 Officer .	1 Officer	

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"	160 "	16′ × 16′	14′ × 14′	16 British or Native soldiers 25 Public followers	16 British soldiers. 20 Native soldiers. 25 Public followers.
"	80 "	16′ × 10′	14′ × 8′	8 British or Native soldiers 12 Public followers	8 British soldiers. 10 Native soldiers. 12 Public followers.
"	40 "	12′ × 10′	7′ × 6′	1 Deptl. Warrant or N. C. O., etc.	1 Br. Warrant officer or Native officer. 2 Staff Sergeants
" Followers	21 "	5′ 10″ × 8′ 6″ (including circular portion.)	5′ 10″ × 8′ × 6″	.....	4 S. and T. followers.

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38. Calculation for animals, etc. :—

Horse line per horse and saddlery or harness		minimum	18 feet by 4 feet.
		maximum	18 feet by 6 feet.
Mule, Pony, Bullock	Lines per animal and saddlery or harness	minimum	15 feet by 3 feet.
		maximum	15 feet by 4 feet.
i.e. Animal			9 feet by 3 feet.
Harness			3 feet by 3 feet.
Roadway			3 feet by 3 feet.
Elephant lines			21 feet by 9 feet.
Camel lines per animal and saddlery			15 feet by 6 feet.
Carts			15 feet by 6 feet.
Width of main cross street			60 feet to 105 feet.
,, ,, centre street			60 feet.
Intervals between units			30 feet to 60 feet.

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VIII.—PITCHING AND STRIKING (BRITISH) PRIVATES' TENTS.

39. The men having been told off in squads of ten men each, will be assigned as follows: Nos. 1 and 2 inside pole, 3 and 4 outside pole, 5, 6, 7 and 8 front corner, 9 and 10 rear corner, men. Pegs will be driven in to show where the poles will stand and will be correctly aligned throughout the camp. After this the double pegs for the corners will be driven in and aligned.

Nos. 1 and 2 insert poles through inner fly and draw front side of the fly towards the butts of the poles which will rest against the peg, and Nos. 3 and 4 affix ridge pole on the standing poles and pass pole spikes through the nozzle of the outer fly. Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 draw the outer fly towards the butts of the poles.

Nos. 3 and 4 raise the ridge poles on their thighs and the remainder stand by poles and ropes.

The tents will then be raised and the four corners at once made fast to the corner pegs.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will attend to the other ropes, while the remainder will lace on the walls.

40. On the order being given to strike tents, all ropes except the corner ones will be quickly undone and hanked up close to the flies, walls unlaced and packed in the bags. The corner ropes will then be loosened and the tents dropped on the bugle sound "Retire." Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9 and 10 will remove poles, hank corner ropes, fold up flies, and lace them carefully in the suleetahs, while Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 take out pegs, count them and pack them in the peg bag.

41. All other kinds of tents should be pitched and struck on the same principles.

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VIII.—PLANS.

The dimensions and dispositions shewn in the enclosed plans are to be taken as a guide and need not be rigidly adhered to.

List of Plans (Peace).

I. Battery, R. H. A. and R. F. A.
II. „ Heavy, R. G. A.
III. British Mountain Battery.
IV. „ Cavalry regiment equipped with Privates' tents.
V. „ Cavalry regiment equipped with G. S. tents.
VI. „ Infantry regiment equipped with Privates' tents.
VII. „ Infantry regiment equipped with G. S. tents.
VIII. Company, Sappers and Miners.
IX. Native Cavalry Regiment.
X. „ Infantry „
XI. Pontoon Section, Sappers and Miners.
XII. British Field Hospital.
XIII. Native „ „
XIV. British General Hospital.
XV. Native „ „
XVI. } Tent plans.
XVII. }

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(TO FACE PLAN No. 1.)

1. There are 153 troop horses.
11 chargers.
5 bullocks.

Total 169

In column of sub-divisions this gives, say, 29 cattle in each line: depth of lines is therefore $29 \times 2 = 58$ yards $= 174$ feet.

The frontage of horse lines will be—

6 spaces of 6 yards each	= 36 yards	= 108 feet.
5 intervals of 4 „ „	20 yards	= 60 feet.
	Total	168 feet.

2. The front pegs of the quarter guard tent will be dressed in line with the shafts of the gun limbers.

3. Necessaries and servants' tents belonging to subalterns are to be in front of the first line and those belonging to captains and field officers in rear of the second line of officers' tents.

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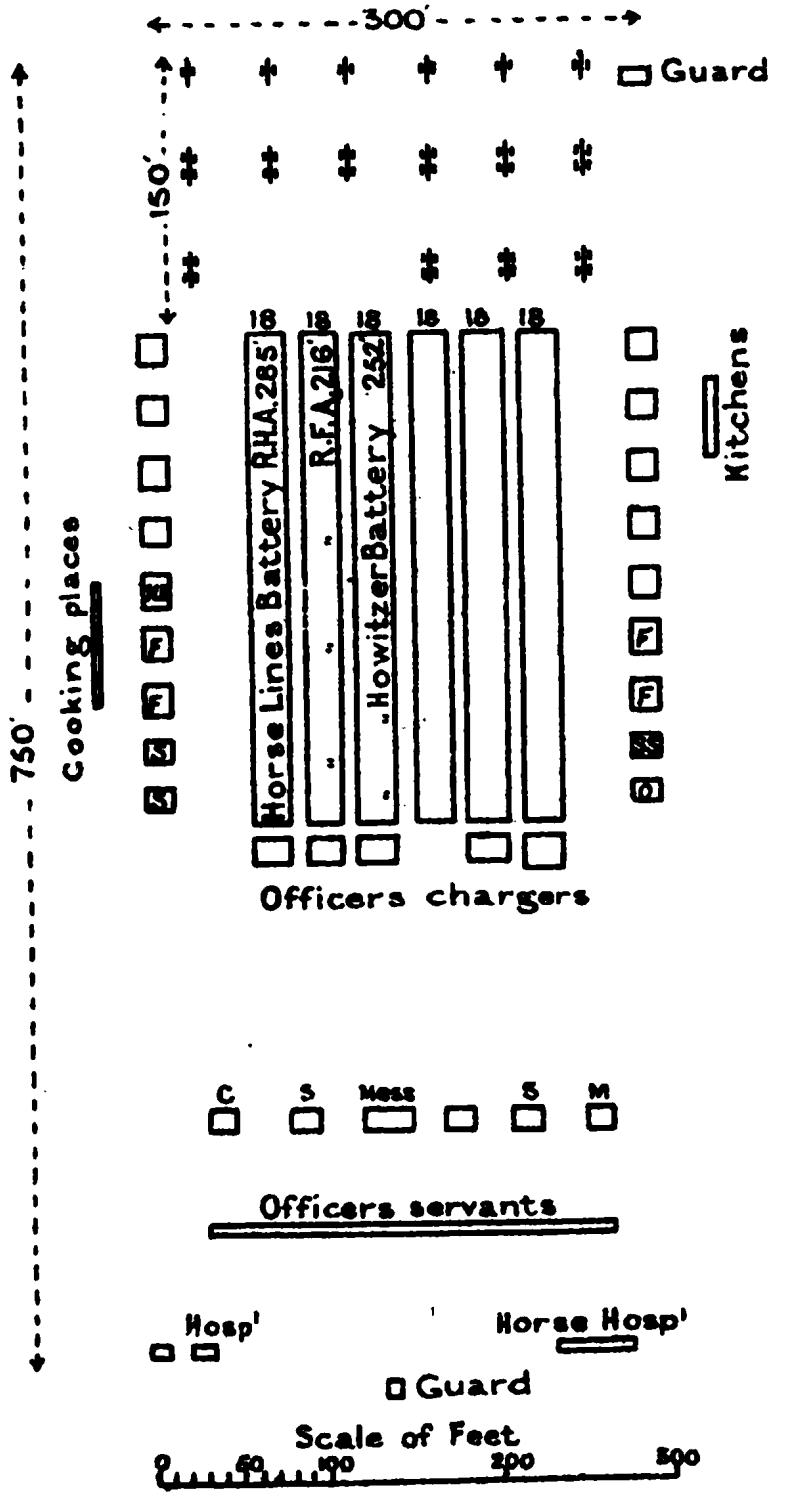
Plan No. I.

BATTERY R. H. A. & R. F. A. WITH G. S. TENTS.



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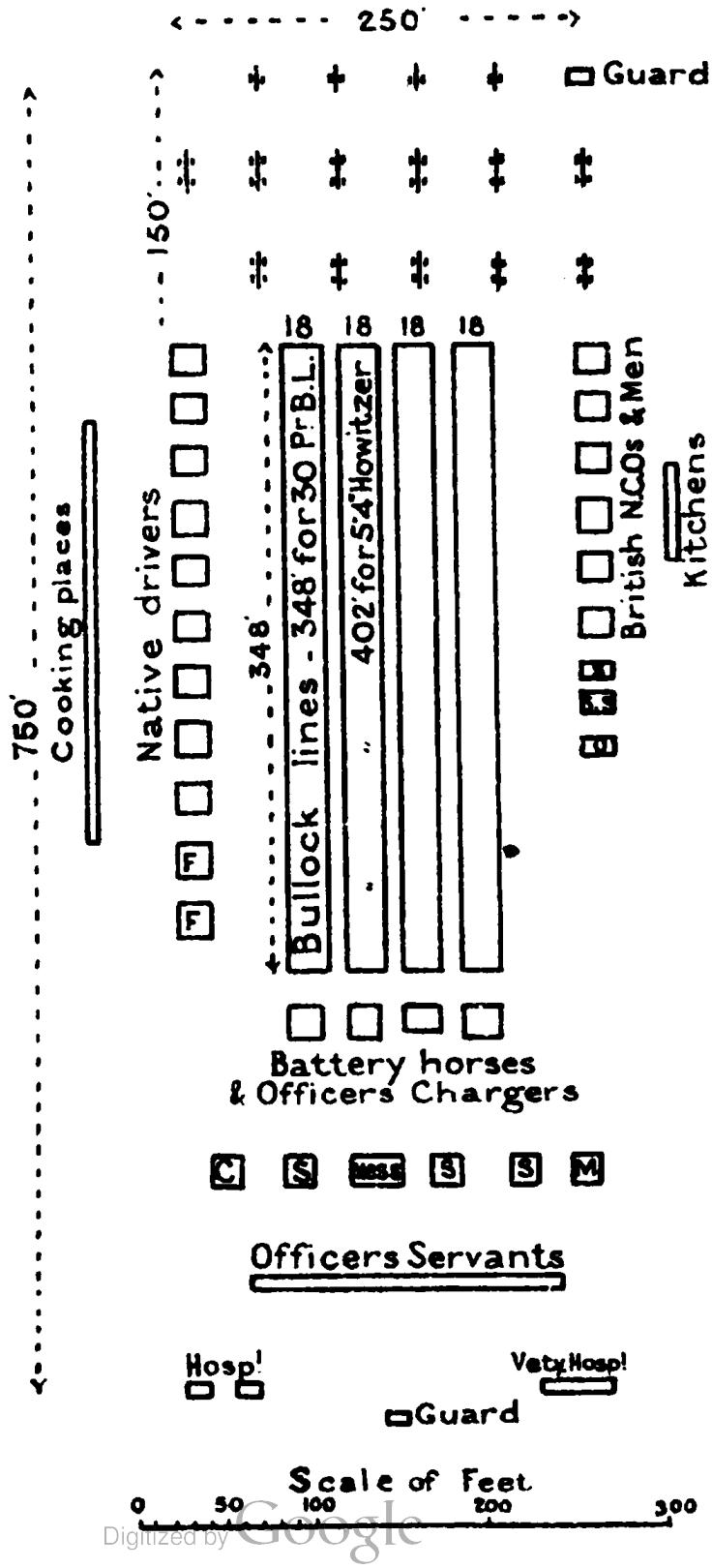
Plan No. II.

HEAVY BATTERY R. G. A.



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(TO FACE PLAN III.)

The plan shows the camp of a British Mountain Battery. That for a Native Mountain Battery is similar, except that the number of tents on each side should be equalised, the right half battery on the right, the left half on the left.

A Battery bivouac is on the same idea, but if there is a possibility of sudden attack, gunners sleep in the gun park and drivers between the mule lines.

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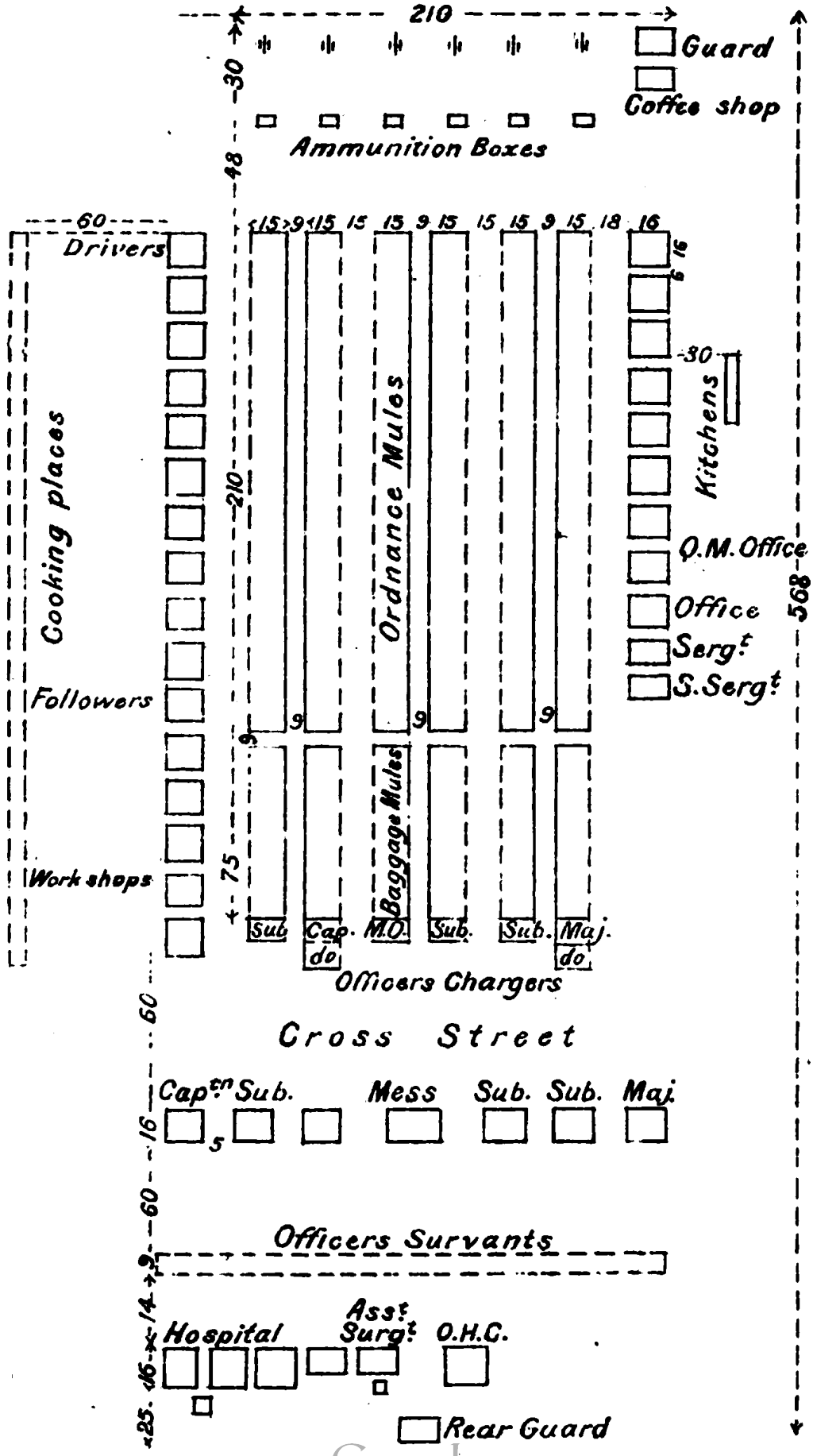
PLAN No. III

CAMP FOR BRITISH MOUNTAIN BATTERY
EQUIPPED WITH G. S. TENTS.



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(TO FACE PLAN No. 4.)

1. There are 525 troop horses.
72 Officers' horses

Total 597

Deduct 5 sick or absent per troop 597—40=557.

Total horses to be picketed 557.

The number of horses in troop is $\frac{557}{8}$ =70, say.

Depth allowed for troop 70×2=140yds.=420 feet.

2. Necessary and servants' tents belonging to subalterns are to be in front of the first line, and those belonging to captains and field officers in rear of the second line of officers' tents.

3. Officers' tents will be pitched with the ridge pole of each tent at right angles to the front of camp.

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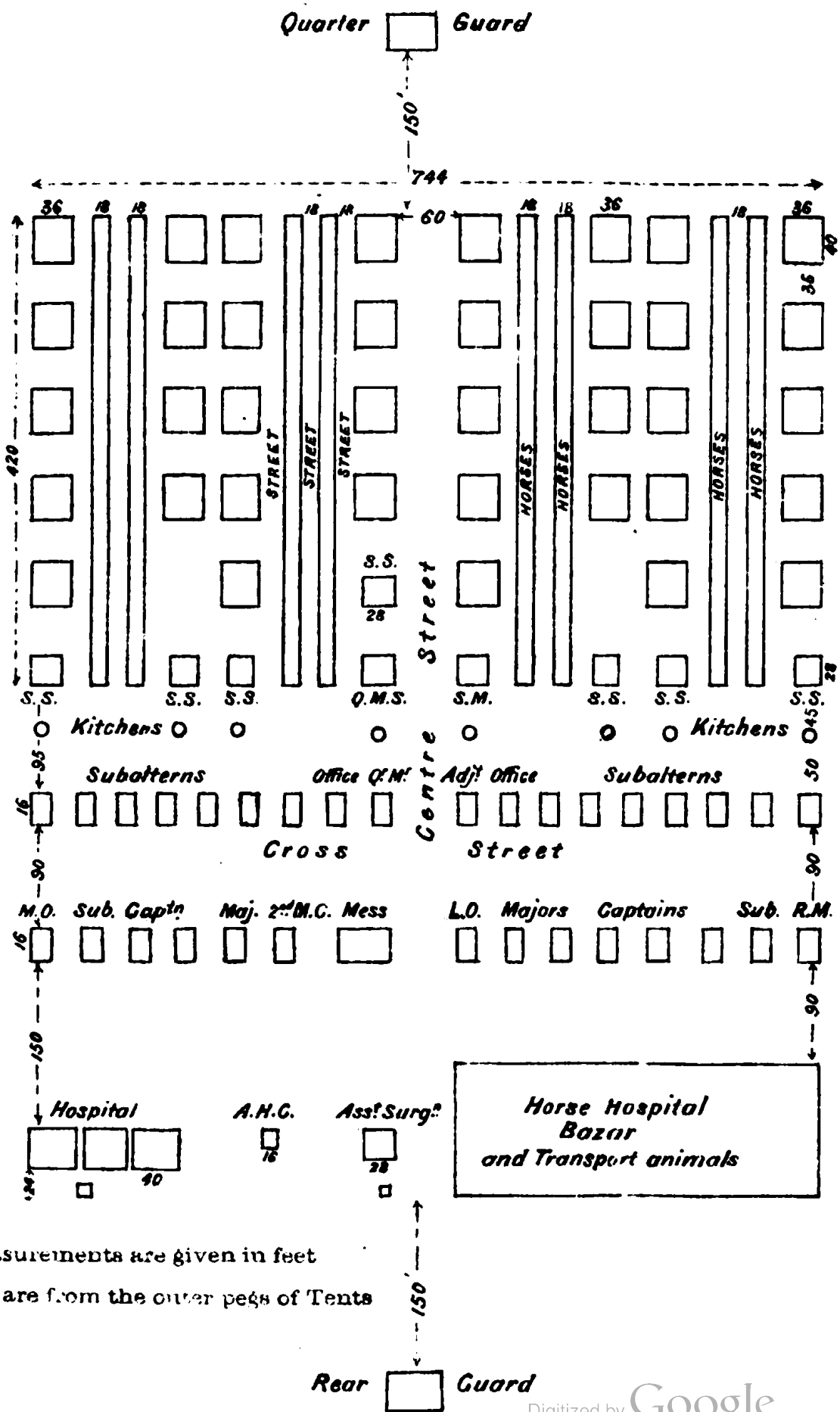
PLAN No. IV.

CAMP FOR BRITISH CAVALRY REGIMENT EQUIPPED WITH B. P. TENTS.



Measurements are given in feet
and are from the outer pegs of Tents

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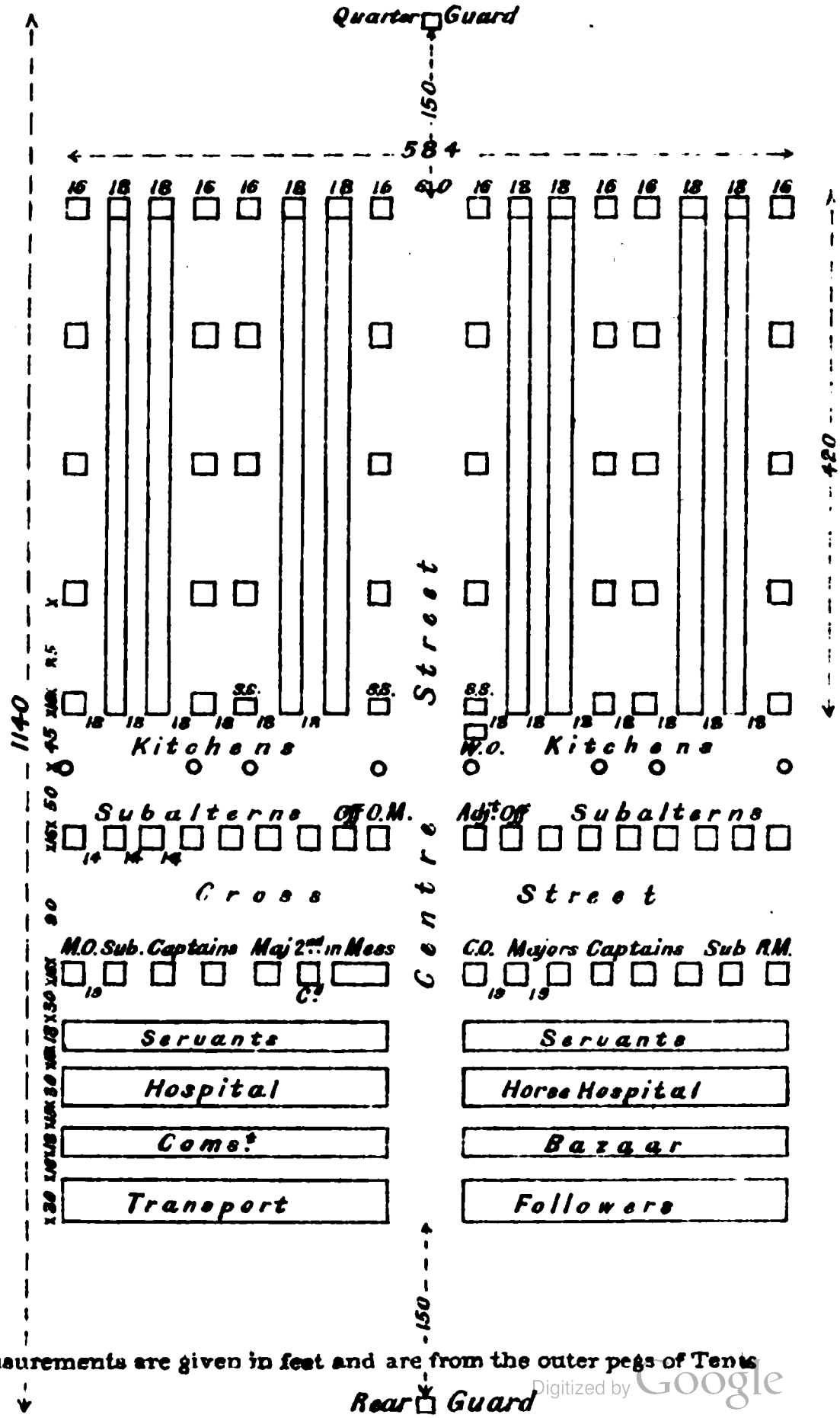
CAMP FOR A BRITISH CAVALRY REGIMENT EQUIPPED WITH GENERAL SERVICE TENTS.



Measurements are given in feet and are from the outer pegs of Tents

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(TO FACE PLAN No. VI.)

A British infantry regiment equipped with British privates' tents.

1. In the event of officers having different descriptions and sizes of tents, the pegs of the 1st line (subaltern's) and those of the 3rd line (field officers') will be dressed to the front, and those of the 2nd line (captains') will be dressed to the rear.

2. The pegs of tents on the flanks of half battalions will be dressed in one line.

3. Heavy baggage and cooking-places for followers are to be between the bazâr and the rear guard.

4. The following cross streets are to be kept clear from end to end.

(*a*) The street between the kitchen and the first line of officers' tents (subalterns').

(*b*) The street between the second, or captain's, and the third, or field officers', line of tents.

5. Officers' tents are to be pitched with the ridge pole of each tent at right angles to the front of camp.

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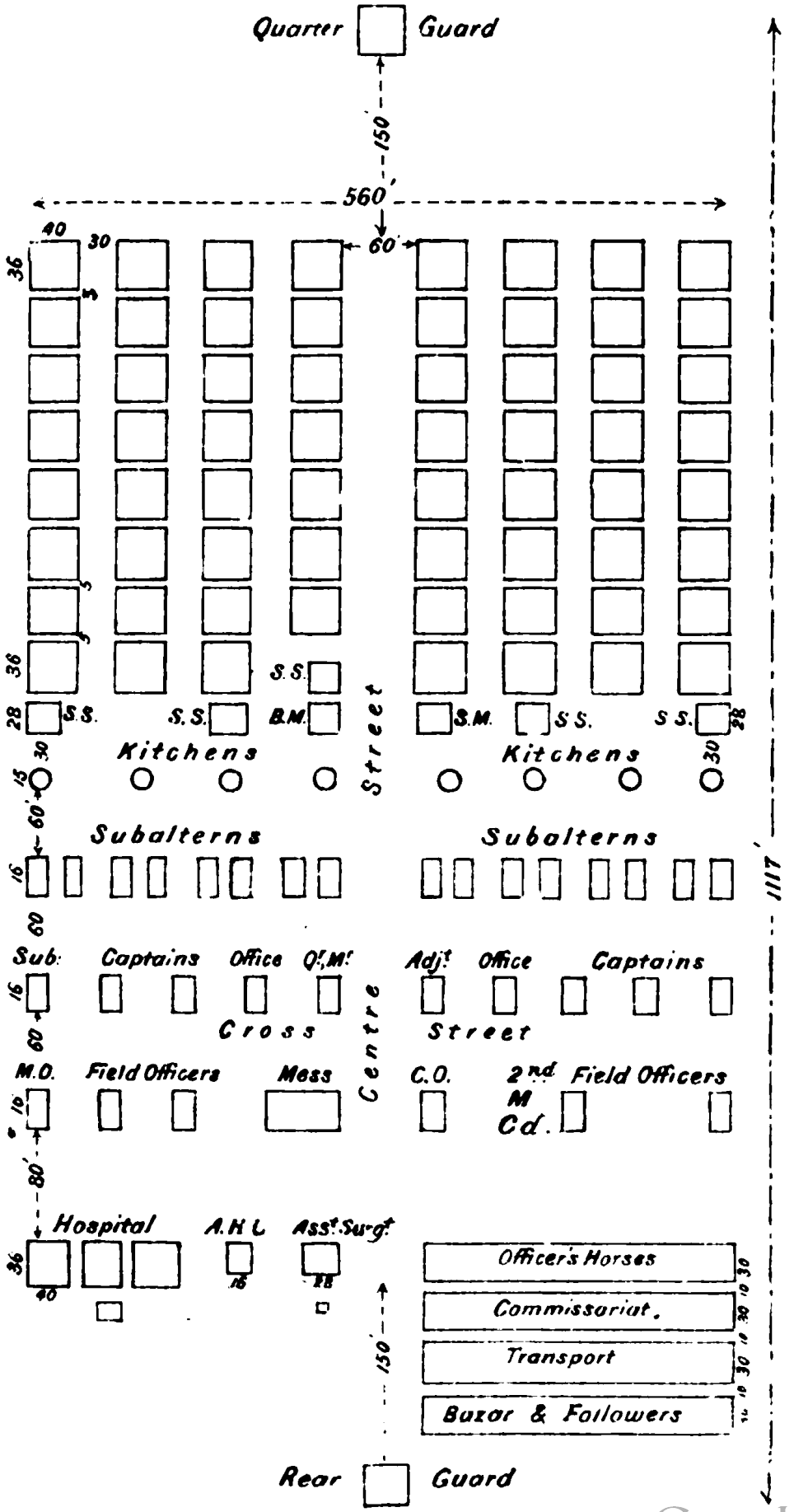
PLAN No. VI.

CAMP FOR A BRITISH INFANTRY REGIMENT
EQUIPPED WITH B. P. TENTS.



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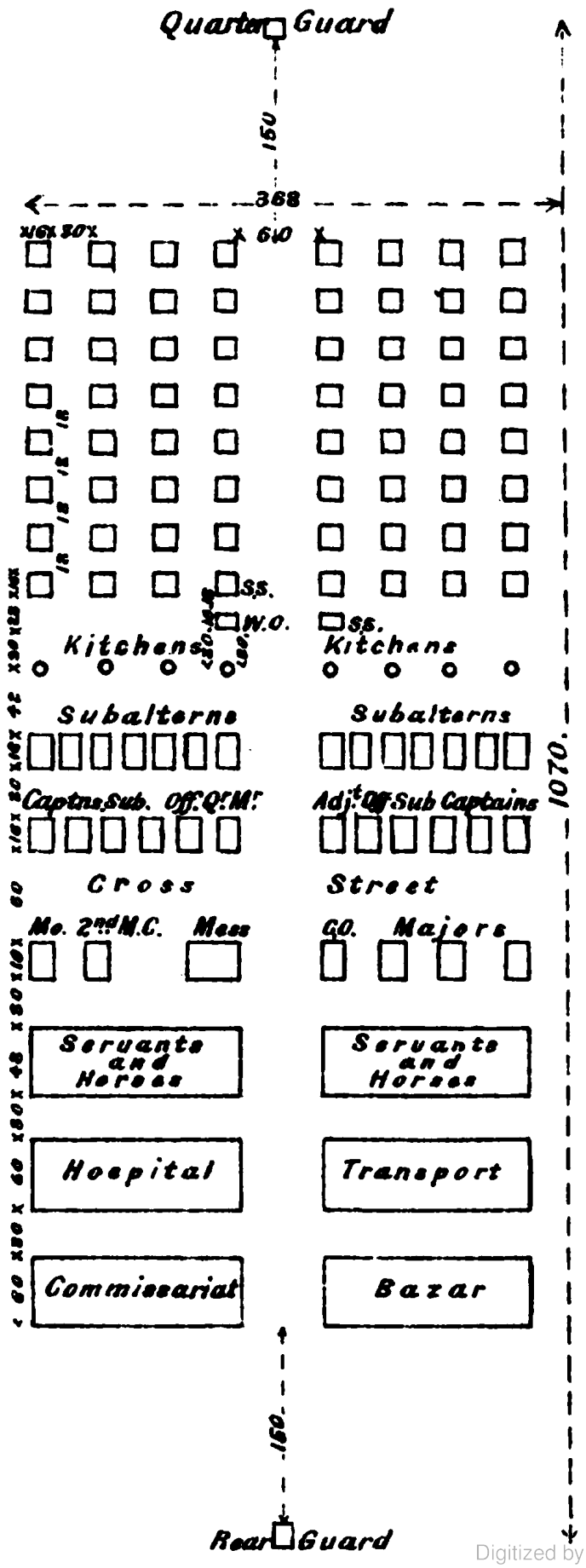
Plan No. VII.

CAMP FOR BRITISH INFANTRY EQUIPPED WITH GENERAL SERVICE TENTS.



Measurements are given in feet and are from the outer pegs of Tents.

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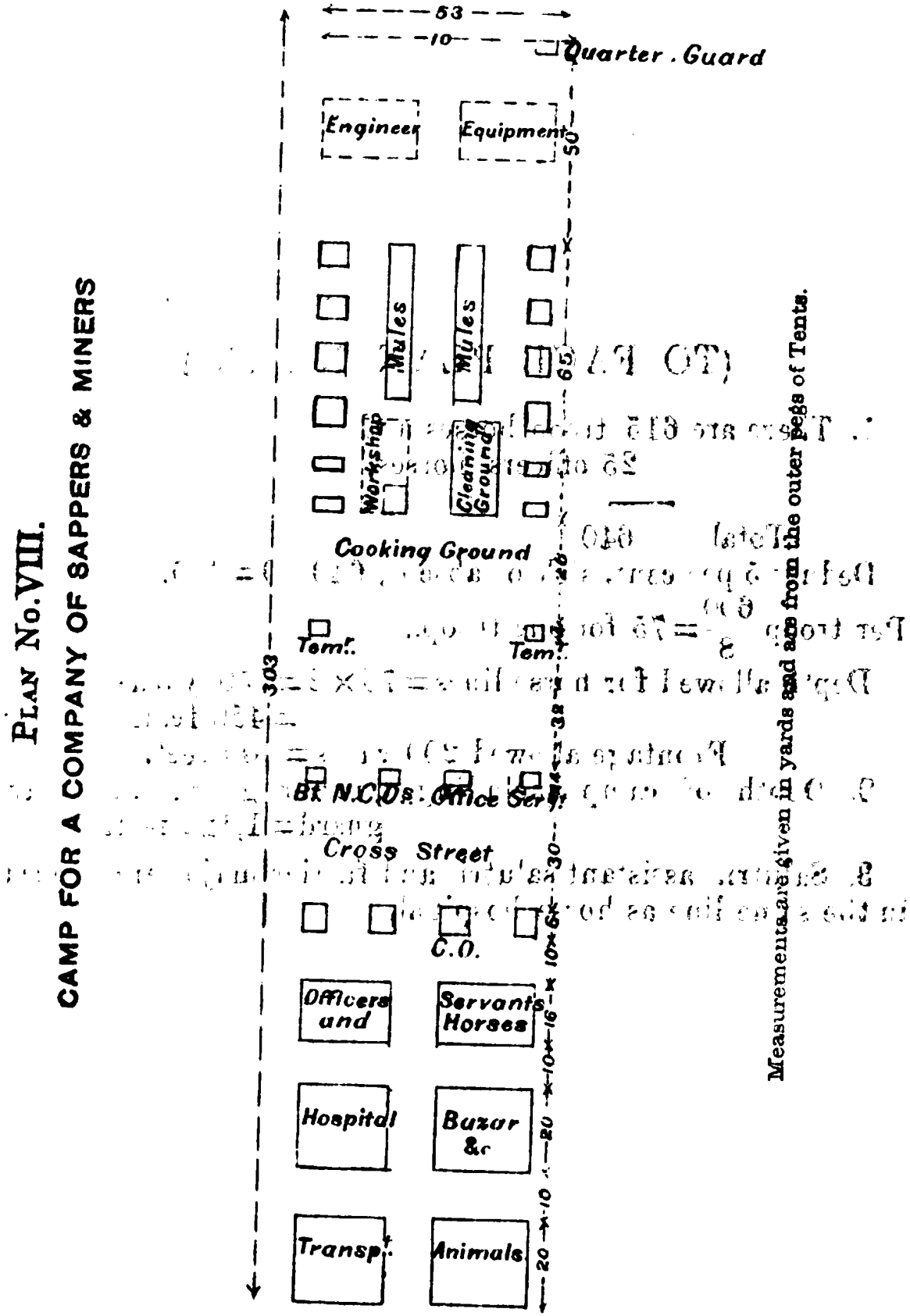
PLAN No. VIII.

CAMP FOR A COMPANY OF SAPPERS & MINERS



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(TO FACE PLAN No. IX.)

1. There are 615 troop horses and
25 officers' horses.

Total 640

Deduct 5 per cent. sick or absent, 640 - 40 = 600.

Per troop $\frac{600}{8}$ = 75 for one troop..

Depth allowed for horse lines = 75 × 2 = 150 yards.
= 450 feet.

Frontage allowed 200 yards = 600 feet.

2. Depth of camp including quarter guard and rear guard = 1,122 feet.

3. Salutri, assistant salutri and farrier major are placed in the same line as horse hospital.

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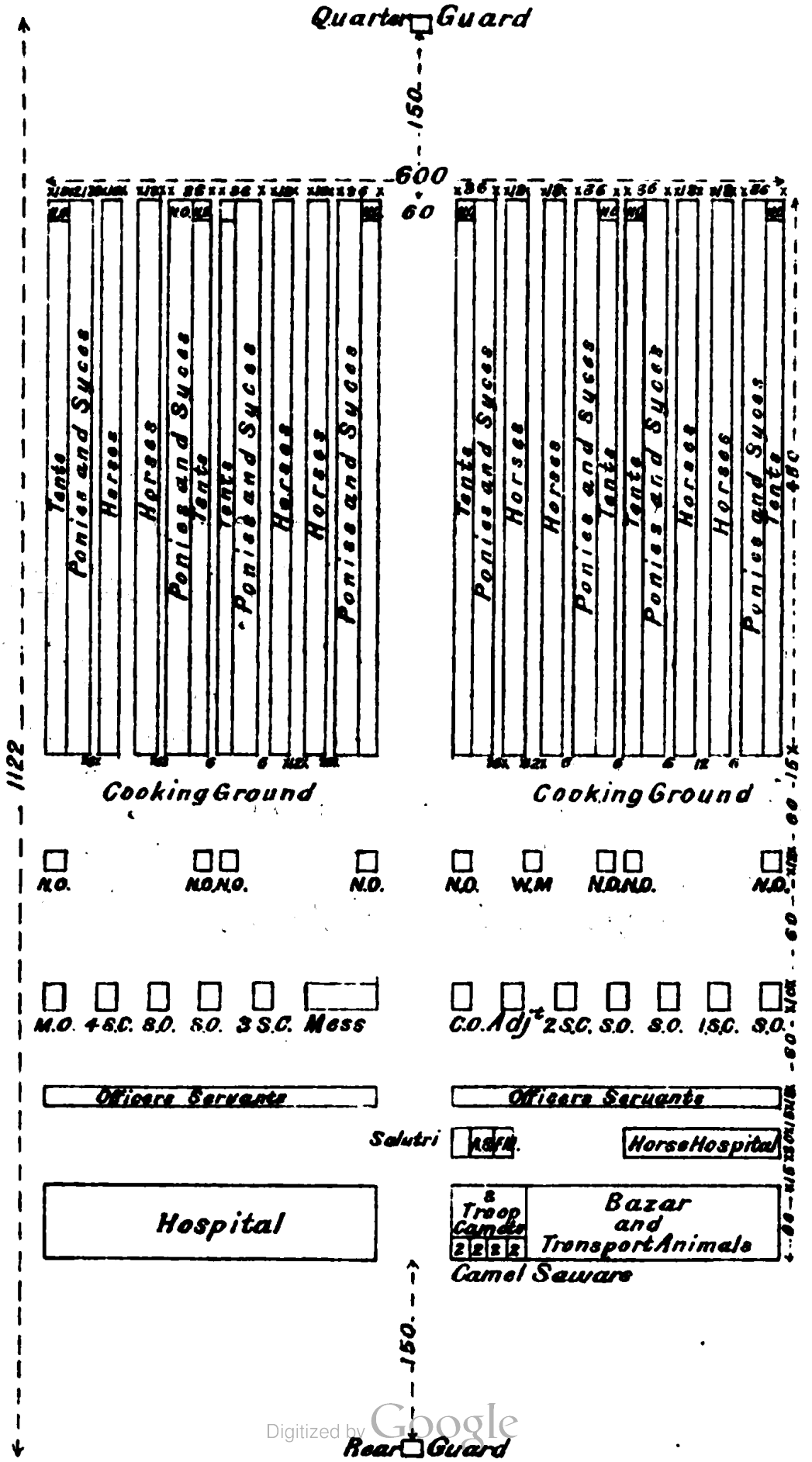
PLAN No. IX.

CAMP FOR A NATIVE CAVALRY REGIMENT.



Measurements are given in feet and are from the outer pegs of Tents.

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(TO FACE PLAN No. X.)

1. All tents are to be pitched with the ridge pole of each tent at right angles to the front of camp.

2. In the event of officers having different descriptions and sizes of tents, the pegs of the 1st (or jemadars) and those of the 2nd line (or subalterns) will be dressed to the front: and those of the 3rd or subadars and 4th or double company commanders will be dressed to the rear.

3. Cooking-place for followers will be between their line of tents and the rear guard: heavy baggage will be placed between the rear guard and followers' lines.

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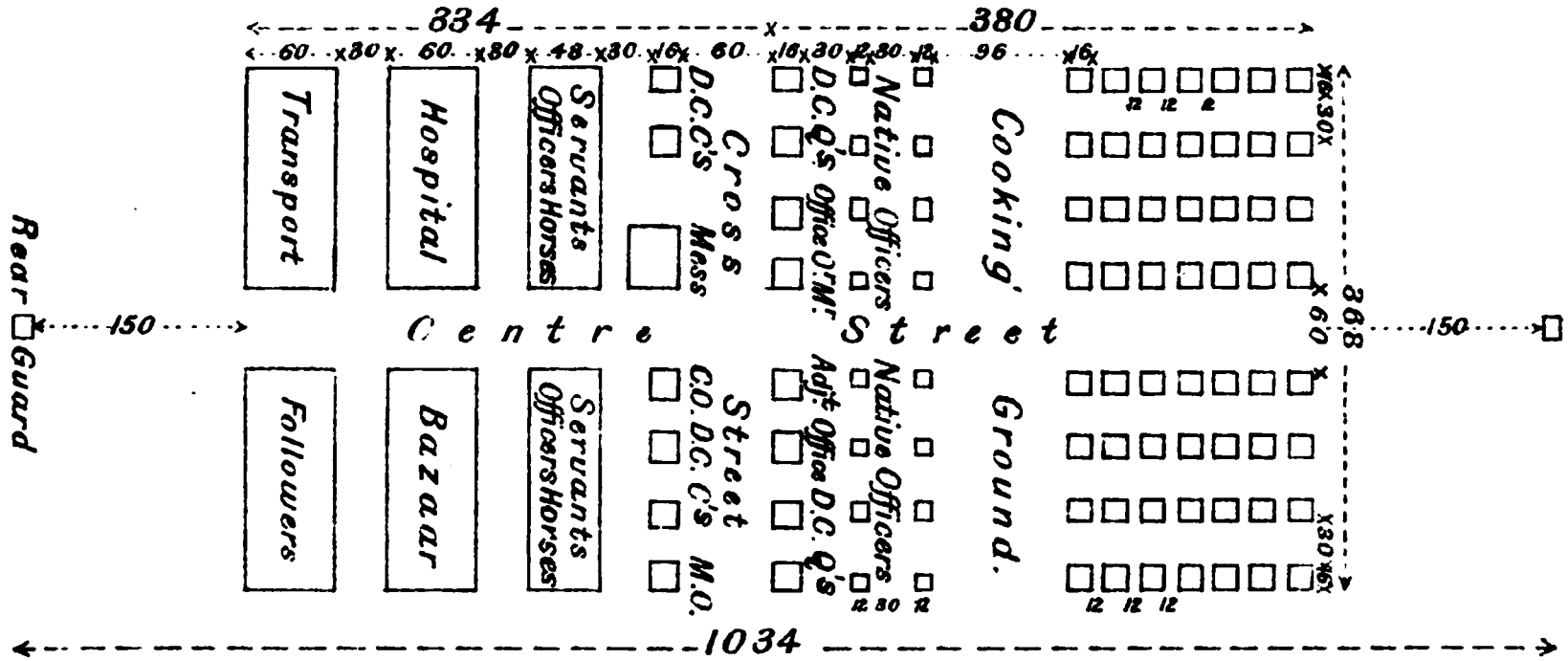
Plan No. X.

CAMP FOR A NATIVE INFANTRY REGIMENT EQUIPPED WITH G. S. TENTS.



Measurements are given in feet and are from outer pegs of Tents.

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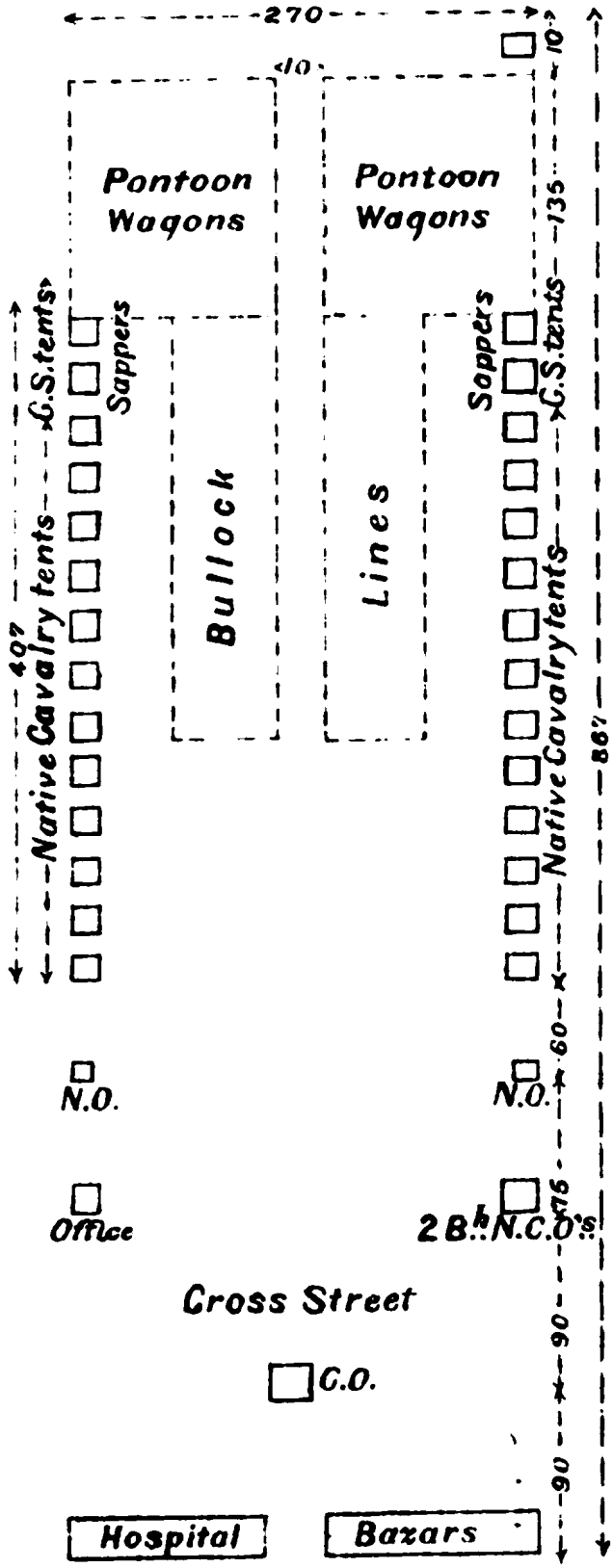
PLAN No. XI.

CAMP FOR PONTOON SECTION EQUIPPED WITH G. S. TENTS.



Measurements are given in feet and are from the outer pegs of Tents.

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(TO FACE PLAN No. XII.)

1. Field hospitals will for convenience be placed in rear of the centre of a camp or as near this as can be conveniently arranged. Care should be taken that the site selected be, if possible, on higher ground than the rest of the camp, more especially when the stay is of any duration: also that easy means of communication are opened with the camp. Free use should be made of working parties to improve drainage and accommodation for the sick and hospital establishment.

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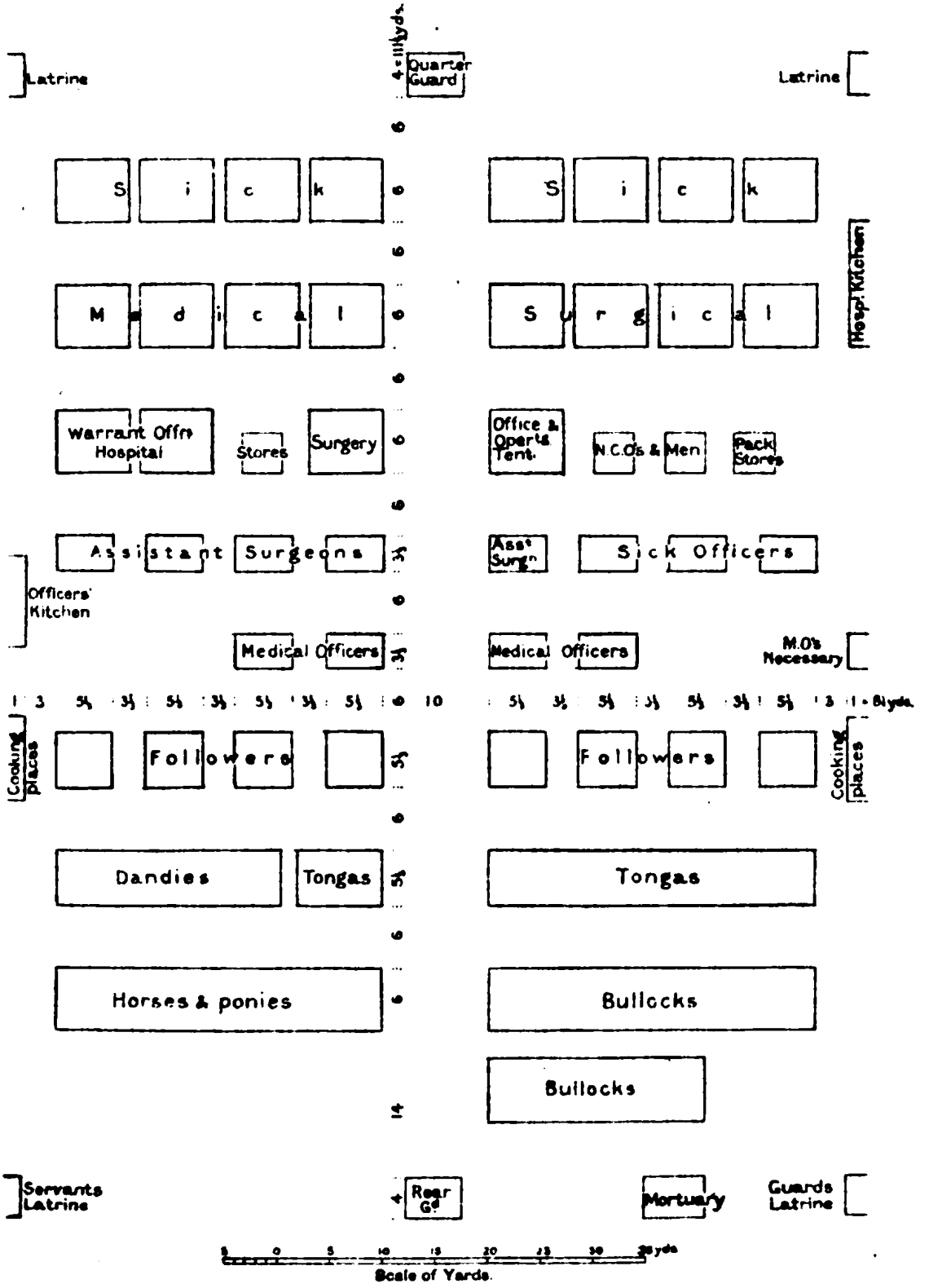
Plan No. XII.

CAMP FOR A BRITISH FIELD HOSPITAL OF 100 BEDS.



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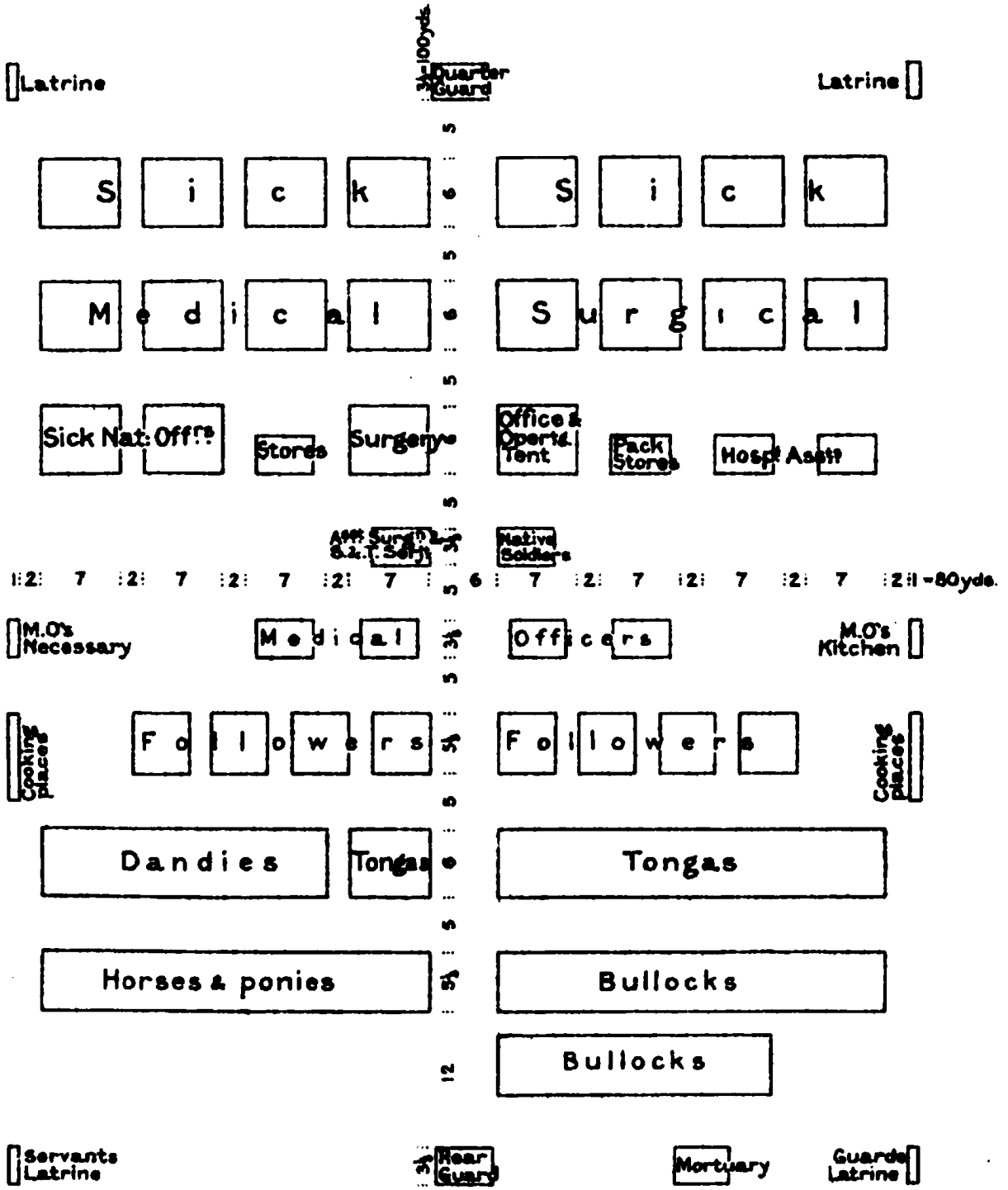
Plan No. XIII.

CAMP FOR A NATIVE FIELD HOSPITAL OF 100 BEDS.



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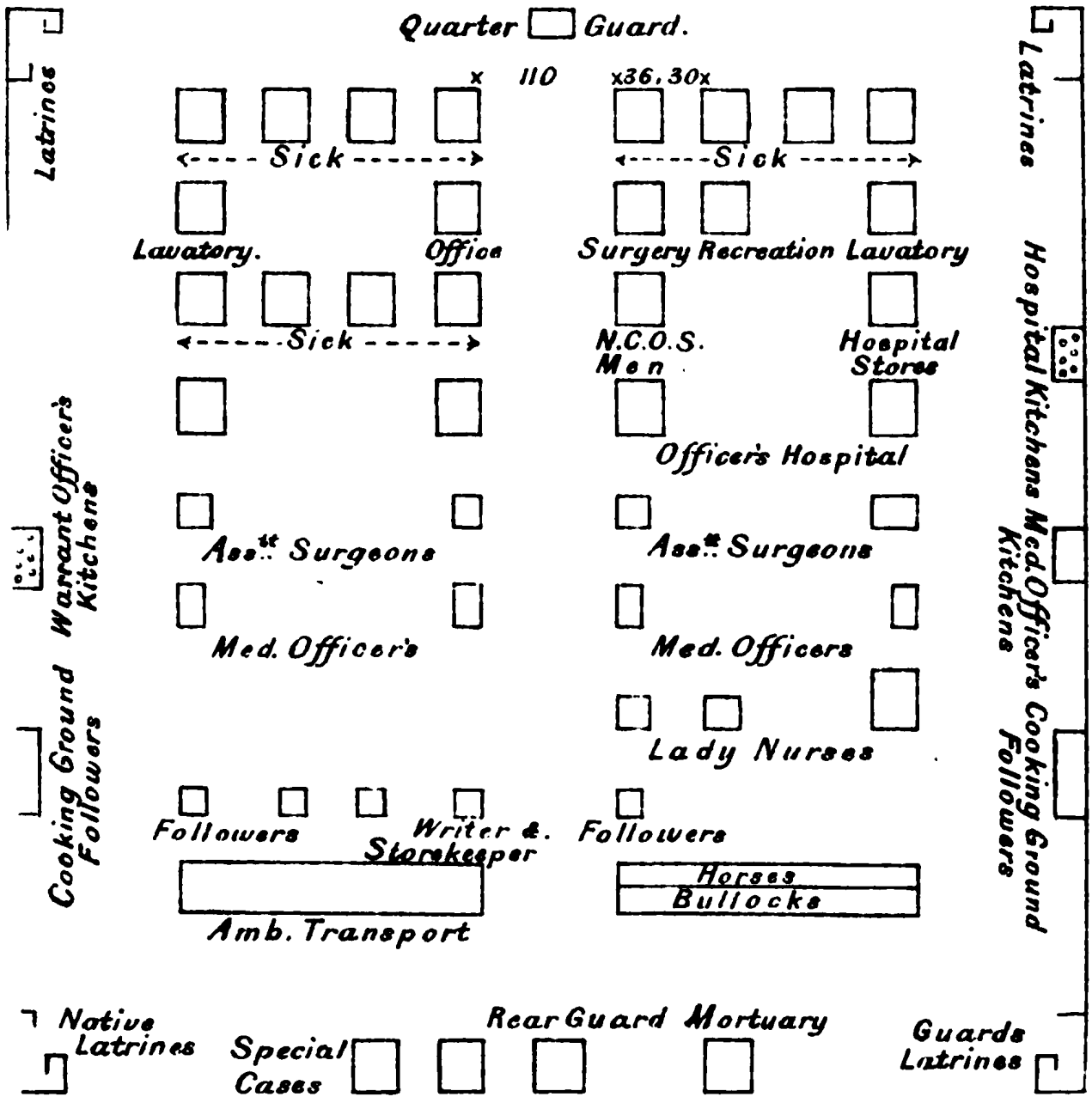
Plan No. XIV.

CAMP FOR A BRITISH GENERAL HOSPITAL OF 100 BEDS.



The only difference is in the size of the Tents drawn to scale.

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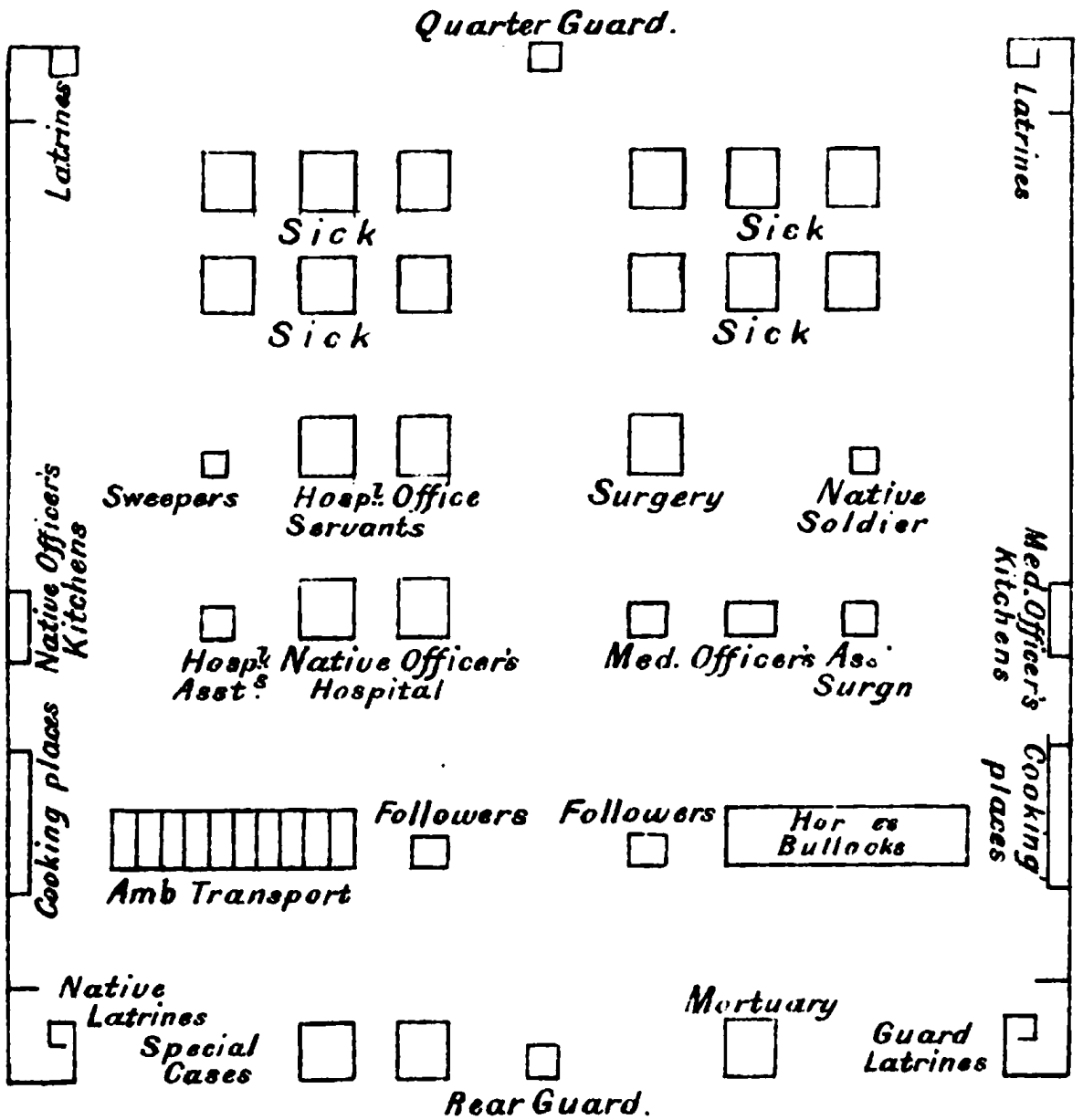
Plan No. XV.

CAMP FOR A NATIVE GENERAL HOSPITAL OF 100 BEDS.



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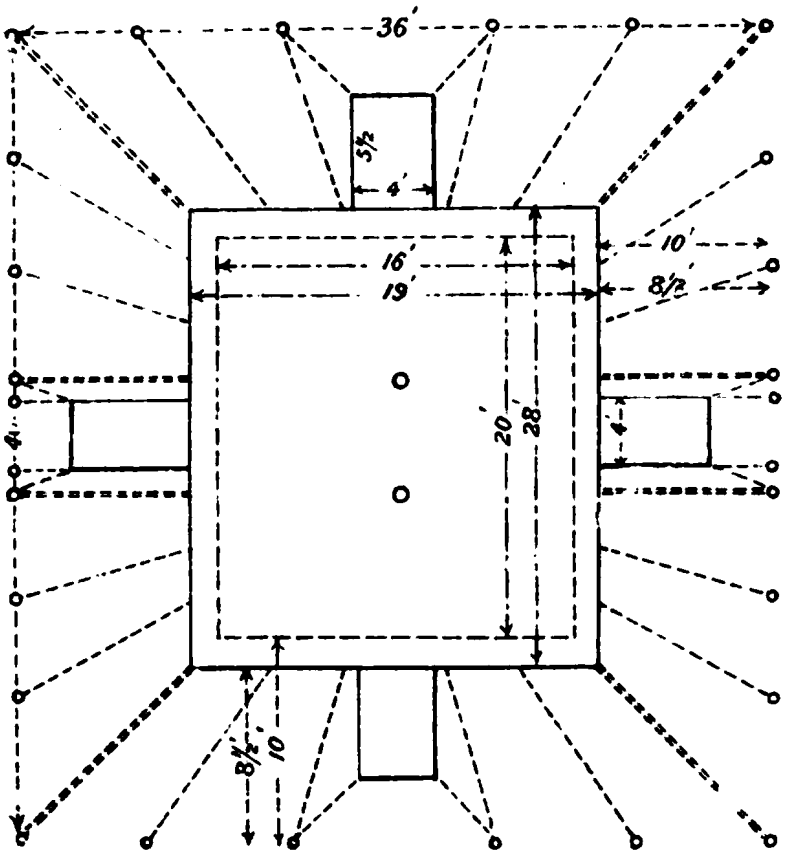
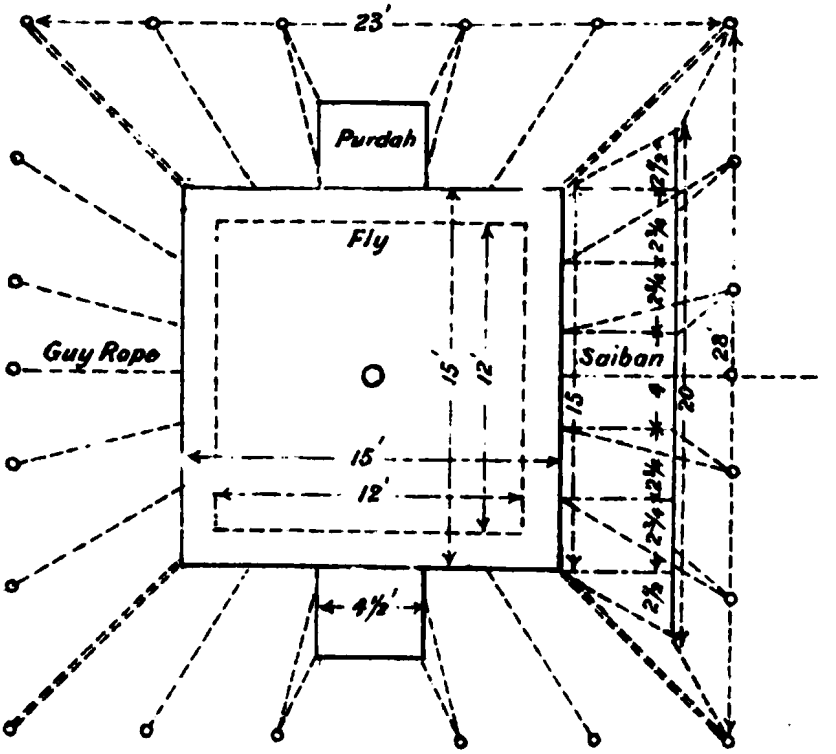
BRITISH PRIVATES' TENT.



STAFF SERGEANTS' TENT.



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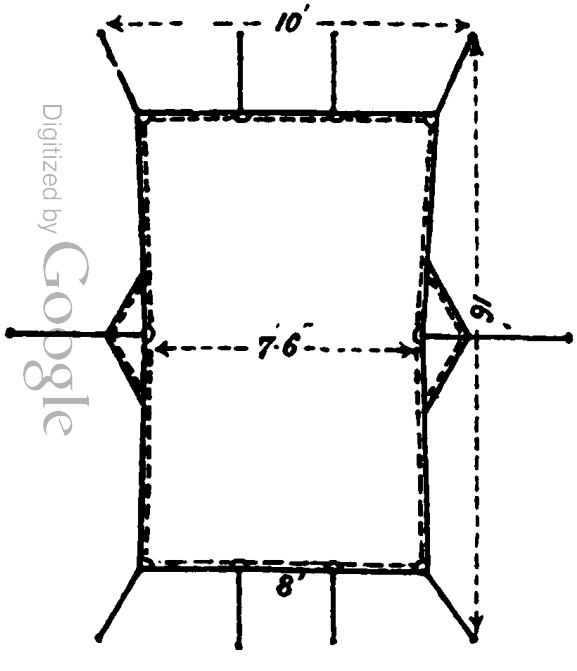
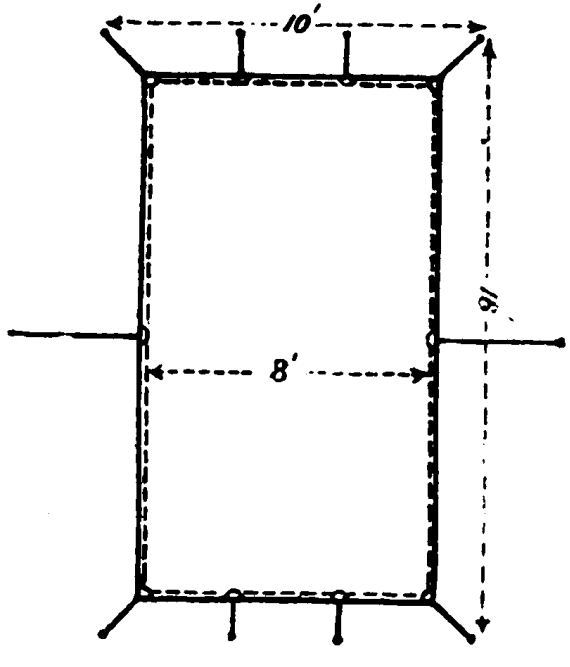
Plan No. VII.

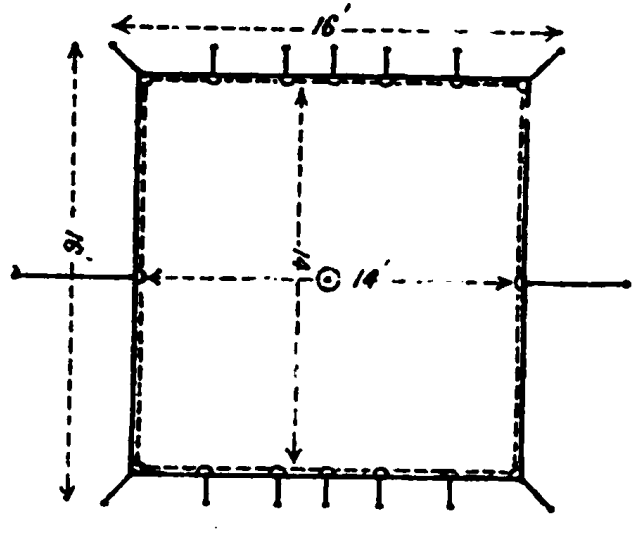
G. S. TENT, OFFICERS.



G. S. TENT, 80 lbs.



G. S. TENT, 160 lbs.



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PART II.

FIELD SERVICE ENCAMPMENTS.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

1. A force on active service encamps to obtain repose. The degree of repose attainable depends on the precautions taken to ensure security, convenience and sanitation, and on the facility with which the various duties connected with the encampment are performed.

2. The experience of the Army in India has abundantly proved that the precautions which suffice for European warfare are insufficient to secure repose to a force of regulars engaged in Asiatic warfare.

3. In Asiatic warfare a camp is always liable to have its repose disturbed by attack or depredation: it is therefore a military necessity that considerations of security should be paramount.

4. The principles laid down with a view to convenience and sanitation are not incompatible with the principles laid down for security, but provide a system which will ensure the greatest comfort, good order and cleanliness in an encampment formed in accordance with these regulations.

5. The application of these principles to any particular encampment depends on local circumstances, and such latitude in detail is permissible as will make them adaptable on all occasions when troops are cantoned across the frontier, on actual service, or when specially ordered for manœuvres.

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I.—SELECTION OF SITE.

1. The circumstances of a campaign may oblige a force of any composition to encamp in any locality.

Within the locality assigned for an encampment the most suitable site should be selected which provides for "security" "convenience" and "sanitation."

2. *Security.*—

(*a*) An all round defence of camp.

NOTE.—A camp is liable to attack from any direction; the attack when made will be heaviest on that part of the perimeter which the enemy feels will afford him the best tactical advantage.

(*b*) The formation of the ground at the perimeter should, whenever possible, lend itself to defilade the interior of camp.

NOTE.—Instances of this are when the camp can be pitched in the hollow between undulations, the crests of which are suitable for the perimeter; or at the foot of a low hill which lends itself to defence, or when the perimeter can run along a commanding bluff, etc.

(*c*) Ground from which the interior of camp cannot be defiladed (having regard to the weapons of the enemy) should be capable of being made untenable by the enemy.

NOTE.—*i. e.*, either by being commanded by fire from camp or from some neighbouring ground suitable for a picquet, or by being picquetted, or by being rendered inaccessible to the enemy (see paragraph 5*f*).

3. *Convenience.*—

(*a*) Accessibility.

(*b*) Facility for obtaining water and such supplies as are not carried with the force.

NOTE.—Foraging for the necessaries of life to a distance from camp is a very harassing duty for troops at all times, and especially in the face of opposition.

4. *Sanitation.*—

The principles laid down in Section II, Part I, paragraph 3 (*c*) to (*g*) will apply.

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II.—ORGANIZATION OF AN ENCAMPMENT.

5. The site for an encampment having been selected, the following principles will rule its interior organization :—

Security.—

(*a*) All units should be disposed as near as possible to where they are required for the defence of the camp. Guns, with their detachments near at head, in the most commanding positions (generally on the perimeter of the camp). Companies and squadrons on the perimeter of the camp, except those required for picquets outside or for guard duties inside the camp.

(*b*) All men who are required to stand to their animals in case of alarm to be encamped next their animals.

NOTE.—One man to two horses or mules is the maximum necessary for Cavalry, Artillery, Sappers and Miners and Mounted Infantry; the remainder are available for the defence of camp,

(*c*) Officers to be encamped near their men.

(*d*) All officers, non-combatants, animals, stores and impediments to be within the perimeter and covered from attack by the disposition of the camps of combatants.

(*e*) A defensive perimeter to be clearly defined round the whole of the encampment by some marks, obstacle or breast work, which should be at least five yards clear of the outer line of bivouac or tent pegs.

NOTE.—If an obstacle which will give cover cannot be made, the perimeter should be so marked out that the position to be occupied and defended will be unmistakable by the men when called on to man it on a dark night. Failing such a marked perimeter men are very liable to fire into each other, when firing takes place, or to mask each other's fire; the more regular and clearly defined the perimeter is, the fewer are the sentries required to protect the camp effectively against expert marauders.

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The best form of perimeter on level undulating ground is a breast work with a ditch on the outside and some obstacles such as wire entanglement, thorns, cactus, bamboo spikes, etc., in front of it, which will delay an enemy under fire or give notice of his approach; the object of the ditch being on the outside is to give the defenders the advantage of ground, which is of importance in hand-to-hand fighting; in hilly ground a scarp can often be easily made into an effective obstacle.

When, however, time does not permit of this method, the most rapid way of obtaining cover for the troops manning the perimeter is by digging a trench and piling the earth in front. This form of perimeter does not, however, give so much cover to the interior of the camp, and it gives the defenders no advantage in case of a hand to hand attack.

(*f*) Ground which is not commanded from the perimeter, and from which the interior of camp is not defiladed, or which offers an enemy secure approaches in the vicinity of camp, should, as far as practicable, either be occupied or commanded by picquets, or rendered inaccessible to the enemy.

NOTE.—When lamps are available they may with advantage be placed 4 to 5 feet above the ground, and such a distance from the outside of the perimeter as the configuration of the ground and other local conditions may render desirable; they should be so arranged that they turn a dark side towards the encampment.

Picquets should be detailed and posted with a view to their being able to maintain themselves in their posts, picquets may be withdrawn by order, but night picquets should on no account be withdrawn to camp just before or during an attack.

The encampment itself will be provided with a defensible perimeter, manned by combatants, whether picquets are posted outside or not.

(*g*) When the force of combatants is insufficient to provide for an all round defence (as in the case of convoys, standing camps, or lines of communication, etc.,) the perimeter must be defended by flanking fire and must itself be made as formidable an obstacle as circumstances permit. (See Plan XXIX.)

(*h*) In temporary encampments liable to attack or sniping, as much cover from rifle fire should be provided as circumstances admit by traverses, parados and trenches.

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NOTES.—A few "snipers" are best driven off by surprise parties sent out under special arrangements, heavy sniping is often quickly silenced by section volleys from the perimeter or from picquets.

Animals, as a rule, stand quiet in their lines under rifle fire. When saddled up, their harness and saddlery are a great protection to the more exposed parts of their bodies.

(*i*) Alarm posts for the whole force encamped should be invariably told off as a matter of routine. These should include—

(i) A firing line to man the perimeter (detailed regimentally).
(ii) Local supports at the disposal of unit commanders (detailed regimentally).
(iii) Reinforcements for line sentries of mounted corps and transport (detailed regimentally).
(iv) General reserve at the disposal of the officer commanding camp (detailed in camp orders).
(v) Reinforcements of camp guards as may be necessary (detailed in camp orders).

NOTE.—All officers, men and non-combatants not detailed for special alarm post duties will remain still during an attack, taking the best cover available.

(*j*) Great latitude is permissible in extending the encampments for sanitary reasons, when this does not conflict with considerations of security. In all cases overcrowding is to be avoided, but the more compact an encampment is, the less harassing are the duties of guarding the perimeter. Interior space should therefore be economized so as to regulate the length of perimeter to be guarded in proportion to the number of men that are available for its defence. (For examples of camps of ordinary dimension, see Section VI, page 33.)

6. *Convenience.*—

(*a*) The ridge poles of tents next the perimeter should be parallel to it and not at right angles.

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NOTE.—This provides the easiest exit for the men who are to man the perimeter, and in severe weather with G. S. tents, each tent shelters the opening of the next one.

(*b*) All roads and consequently all lines of tents, shelters, animals, etc., should be laid out as nearly parallel or at right angles to each other as possible.

NOTE.—In night alarms and for other night duties any irregularity in this respect very appreciably increases the difficulty in finding the way about camp.

(*c*) One main street and one cross street are essential in all encampments, their width will vary with the size of the encampment, but in a camp of a force not less than a brigade they should be 10 to 15 yards wide. Minor cross streets should be 5 yards wide and in encampments of combined units such streets should be left between each unit camp. Streets between transport corps and units should be 5 yards wide to facilitate traffic.

NOTE.—Well defined streets are important as communications, and besides enable the defenders to localize within definite areas an enemy who may have penetrated an encampment.

(*d*) Component units of a force should ordinarily be distributed according to the tactical requirements of the defence of the encampment, each unit being as concentrated as possible. In successive encampments the same distribution should be adhered to as far as possible.

NOTE.—This saves considerable fatigue in occupying a camp and ensures to the force a knowledge of camp geography, which is of great tactical importance for security.

A rough plan such as shewn in Plan XIX will ordinarily serve a force as a plan of camp in all its successive encampments.

On very cramped camping grounds and in very cramped country, it will often be necessary to modify the usual distribution to avoid the complication of units having to cross each other to form the order of march.

Infantry units should, as far as possible, be placed on the flanks of an encampment, as other units, in case of an attack, require a large proportion of men to hold horses and mules and consequently have fewer men available for the defence of the perimeter.

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(*e*) Transport corps should be kept as intact as circumstances will permit, with roads of 10 yards width between corps in brigade encampments, and should be so arranged that units equipped by them will obtain their animals with as little confusion and delay as possible.

7. *Sanitation.*—

The principles laid down in paragraph 6, Part I, of these regulations apply to field service encampments, but as the regimental and camp conservancy are limited to a minimum, and only those appliances are available which can be improvised, the simplest system can alone be effective which is in the power of the available establishments and appliances to carry out.

NOTE.—Facilities often present themselves for increasing the establishments and improving the appliances and so approximating the scales which admit of a complete "removal" system as practised in cantonments.

The following notes are for guidance in carrying out the principles of sanitation with field service establishments.

(*a*) No trenches or pits for filth or rubbish are to be allowed inside the perimeter of camp.

(*b*) Day cooking places should be outside the perimeter.

(*c*) Night cooking places should be between the perimeter and the outer lines of encampment.

(*d*) Cooking places (such as of messes, etc.) which are provided with receptacles for all liquid and solid refuse and establishments to remove it, may be allowed inside an encampment.

(*e*) It is impossible to exclude marauders from camp if there is any coming and going through the perimeter at night; night latrines should therefore be provided inside the perimeter, they should be arranged on some form of removal system and be placed between the outer line of en-

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campment and the perimeter. They must on no account be used by day, unless they are provided with full establishments and complete appliances. The best improvised appliances generally available are empty commissariat tins for receptacles, and empty cases for seats; failing them, a simple and cleanly system is to spread stable litter or ashes four or five inches thick in wide shallow trenches and clear it away with the night soil deposited on it.

(*f*) Day latrines (except when the complete removal system is provided) must be outside the perimeter, and, except on ground where it is impossible to extend the encampment, they should not be within 100 yards of the perimeter.

(*g*) Transport animals should move when going to water, exercise or duty along the roads and not across the camp which would thus become kicked up and defiled.

(*h*) The responsibility of a unit leaving a camping ground does not cease till the ground has been put in a fit sanitary condition for re-occupation.

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III.—OCCUPATION OF GROUND.

8. The process of laying out a camp is here illustrated for a brigade of all arms, the same process will be observed in the case of either larger or smaller forces.

9. A rectangular plan of camp should be drawn up by the brigade staff officer for the encampment of his brigade.

The actual shape of any particular camp is dependent on local circumstances, but will be as nearly rectangular as possible. The same distribution of units can in most cases be adhered to in successive encampments. (See Plans XIX and XX and tabulated dimensions, section VI.)

10. The occupation of an encampment is covered by the advance guard.

The officer commanding the advance guard will arrange for the safety of the camp by the provision of picquets which will remain in position until relieved from the main body, and also be responsible for the picquetting of the water-supply and its protection from fouling or pollution till relieved of this duty by the water picquet for the day.

11. A staff officer of the brigade and the supply and transport officer, or officer detailed by him, with a small party of mounted men will reach the camping ground as early as the movements of the covering troops admit: having selected his own ground or had it pointed out to him by a divisional staff officer he will mark out a central and a cross street.

12. The staff officer will allot certain lengths of the main street to each unit and transport corps. This will be marked off by the camp colour men, they will then lay off the limits of the unit camps at right angles and parallel to the centre street or as ordered.

In order to minimise the confusion and delay in obtaining transport, the position of each transport corps should be laid down beforehand with reference to the unit it equips.

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The supply and transport officer should therefore acquaint the staff officer with the details of the arrangements proposed to secure the above results, so that on arrival on the ground, the space required may be allotted at the time the camp is being marked off.

Meanwhile the staff officer supervises the alignment of those parts of the unit camps which are on the perimeter (the encampment being prepared for all round defence has no front or rear, but the portion of the perimeter occupied by any unit is the front of that unit's camp).

13. As soon as the limits of the unit's camp are fixed, the staff officer has nothing more to do with the laying out and occupation of the actual camp itself, which is a matter of regimental or departmental routine; he will next point out to the quartermasters and provosts the sites for the trenches and then mark out the limits of the water-supply, issuing detailed orders to the picquet.

14. After that, if not already done by a staff officer of the adjutant-general's department, he will finally take orders about the position and strength of the day and night picquets (if needed).

The officer commanding the advance guard will have had all the vicinity reconnoitred and will be able to assist in forming the detailed scheme which must be pointed out to the field officer of the day.

15. The actual process of occupying the ground will vary according to the military requirements of the case, the hour of day or night the force arrives, the climate, the equipment of each unit and its nationality and other local circumstances.

16. Every man as he becomes available from the duties laid down in para. 21, section IV, part I, should assist in the preparations for the defence of the perimeter until they are completed.

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IV.—CAMP DUTIES.

17. As in principle 6 (*d*), Section II, Part II, 'Organization of an encampment' it is laid down that the same distribution is to be adhered to as far as possible in successive encampments, so should the camp duties be assimilated as far as possible in successive camps on successive days.

18. Permanent, standing, or current orders should show what duties are to be performed regularly and at what hours, and should give any permanent detail that can be made for those duties.

The daily orders should show alterations in the above orders, special duties and the periodical (*i.e.* daily, weekly, or as the case be) detail for all but permanent duties.

As far as possible the detail of duties in daily orders should be published the day before those duties commence.

NOTE.—The routine duties to be provided for in the orders of a brigade will include the following:—

(i) Field officer of the day, with assistant, as may be necessary.—His duties are to mount and visit all brigade guards and picquets which are not dealt with regimentally, or placed under the orders of an officer detailed for special brigade duty.

(ii) Quartermaster of the day.—His duties are to attend to the general cleanliness of the camp and its vicinity. This is one of the duties of a provost marshal and the executive is the provost establishment, so that when there is a provost marshal with the brigade, this detail of duties will generally be unnecessary.

(iii) Picquets, escorts and foraging parties.

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(iv) Brigade guards and orderlies, including the detail of any regimental guards to perform brigade duties, such as the admission of strangers into camp.

(v) Brigade alarm posts (*i.e.*, the camp reserve), the reinforcement of brigade guards and the position of the brigadier, or any other details that may be necessary.

(vi) A unit or units to sound brigade calls, and the hours at which the calls will be sounded.

(vii) The daily cleansing of camp by regimental sanitary establishments placed at the disposal of the provost marshal or quartermaster of the day.

(viii) The hour for drawing rations.

(ix) The allotment of hours for watering, bathing, etc., when the nature of the water-supply requires such restrictions.

19. The arrangements for giving men and animals rest in camp cannot be completed till the duties for the next twenty-four hours are known, it is therefore the first duty of the responsible staff officer to issue orders as early as possible. An order for duties which has been issued prematurely and is subsequently corrected, is more harassing to the troops than if it had been delayed and issued correct, but the issue of routine and important orders should not be delayed for the simultaneous issue of other orders which can be subsequently issued as "after orders."

20. "Reveille," "retreat," "first and last post," and "lights out," should be camp calls and give the camp time, they should only be sounded by the unit or units detailed in brigade or camp orders.

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21. No regimental calls are permissible between "first post" and "reveille."

22. Bazars, which accompany the force, will be accommodated inside camp, local bazars will be established outside camp; no one who is not a combatant or non-combatant of the force is to be admitted inside the perimeter except by one or more gate guards told off for the purpose, and to which special orders have been issued.

23. The defence of that portion of the perimeter occupied by each unit as well as the order and sanitation of the unit camp are arranged for regimentally or departmentally as the case may be. Sentries, inlying picquets and alarm posts, as well as regimental guards, duties and police are therefore arranged regimentally (see section II, paragraph 5 (i)).

The men should be marched to their alarm posts and dismissed there; when night attacks are at all likely, this should be done after dark.

NOTES.—A false alarm for instructional purposes is inadmissible on service, and is unavailing in peace time till the troops have been actually placed, at least once, in their alarm posts and shown their duties. In standing camps it is a good rule for all men to be dismissed at their alarm posts on a fixed day on each week.

When the circumstances of a campaign and the tactics of the enemy necessitate precautions against camp being rushed at night, each company, camped on the perimeter, should furnish an inlying picquet of at least a section posted with fixed bayonets behind the perimeter breast-work.

Each unit is responsible for the connection of the defence of its perimeter with that of the neighbouring units.

24. No mounted officers or men riding inside camp or along the perimeter should go out of a walk except when on duty, and with special orders as to pace.

25. It is an important duty of every officer to acquaint himself with the way out of camp on to the line of march.

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V.—STRIKING CAMP.

26. Camp is struck under cover of the picquets and guards supplemented or reinforced as may be necessary.

27. If troops march before breakfast some form of light refreshments should be prepared for them before falling in.

28. To save unnecessary fatigue to men and animals the hour at which each unit is ordered to sound the "fall in" should receive special consideration.

The time at which the units will march off depends on the interval to be maintained between the advance guard, the main body and the rear guard, their position on the line, and other local considerations.

Each unit should be fallen in in time to march direct from its parade to join its place on the line of march.

29. The camp colour men will be paraded together at the hour that the advance guard falls in, and will be assigned a place as far forward in the order of march of the advance guard as circumstances permit.

30. The regimental brigade or divisional transport officers will marshal the heavy baggage and train direct from the ground it is parked on into its place in the order of march.

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VI.—SUITABLE ALLOWANCES FOR UNIT CAMPS IN BRIGADE ENCAMPMENTS.

NOTE.—The distance from the perimeter to the centre street are taken as follows:—

Ordinary dimensions . . . . . 130 yds
Contracted bivouac . . . . . 105 yds.

Unit.	Ordinary dimensions.	Contracted bivouac.	REMARKS.
British Cavalry Regiment . .	177 × 144 yds.	115 × 130 yds.	
British Cavalry Squadron . .	89 × 72 yds.	58 × 65 yds.	
Native Silladar Cavalry Regiment.	177 × 142 yds.	154 × 133 yds.	
Native Silladar Cavalry Squadron.	89 × 71 yds.	77 × 67 yds.	
Royal Horse Artillery Battery .			
Field Artillery Battery . .			
Mountain Artillery Battery . .			
Heavy Artillery Battery . .			

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Sappers and Miners Company .	103 × 58 yds.	88 × 50 yds.	
Sappers and Miners Pontoon Section.	126 × 70 yds.		
British Infantry Battalion . .	135 × 135 yds.	106 × 106 yds.	
British Infantry double Company on perimeter.	69 × 69 yds.	53 × 53 yds.	
Native Infantry Battalion . .	136 × 115 yds.	110 × 96 yds.	
Native Infantry double Company on perimeter.			
British Field Hospital . . .	82 × 66 yds.	46 × 50 yds.	
Native Field Hospital . . .	82 × 66 yds.	46 × 50 yds.	
Divisonal Staff			
Brigade Staff			
Transport Corps			

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VII.—TABLE OF CALCULATIONS.

The table of calculations laid down in Section VII, Part I, paragraphs 37 and 38, apply to Field Service Encampments, but to avoid complications they should be stated in yards and halves of yards.

Distance from centre street to perimeter	130 yds.	Brigade Encampments. Plan XVIII.
Distance from centre street to perimeter in bivouac . .	105 yds.	
Width of main streets . .	10 yds. to 15 yds.	
Width of cross streets . .	5 yds. and upwards	
Distance of perimeter from outer line of encampment . .	5 yds.	

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VIII.—PLANS.

SEE NOTE, SECTION VIII.—PART I—PEACE.

List of Plans.—(Field Service.

XVIII.
XIX. } Camp of a Mixed Force.
XX.
XXI. British Cavalry Regiment.
XXII Native „ „
XXIII. Company Sappers and Miners.
XXIV. Pontoon Section, Sapper and Miners.
XXV. British Infantry Regiment.
XXVI. Native „ „
XXVII. British Field Hospital.
XXVIII. Native „ „
XXIX. Convoy Camp.
XXX. Method of destruction of litter.

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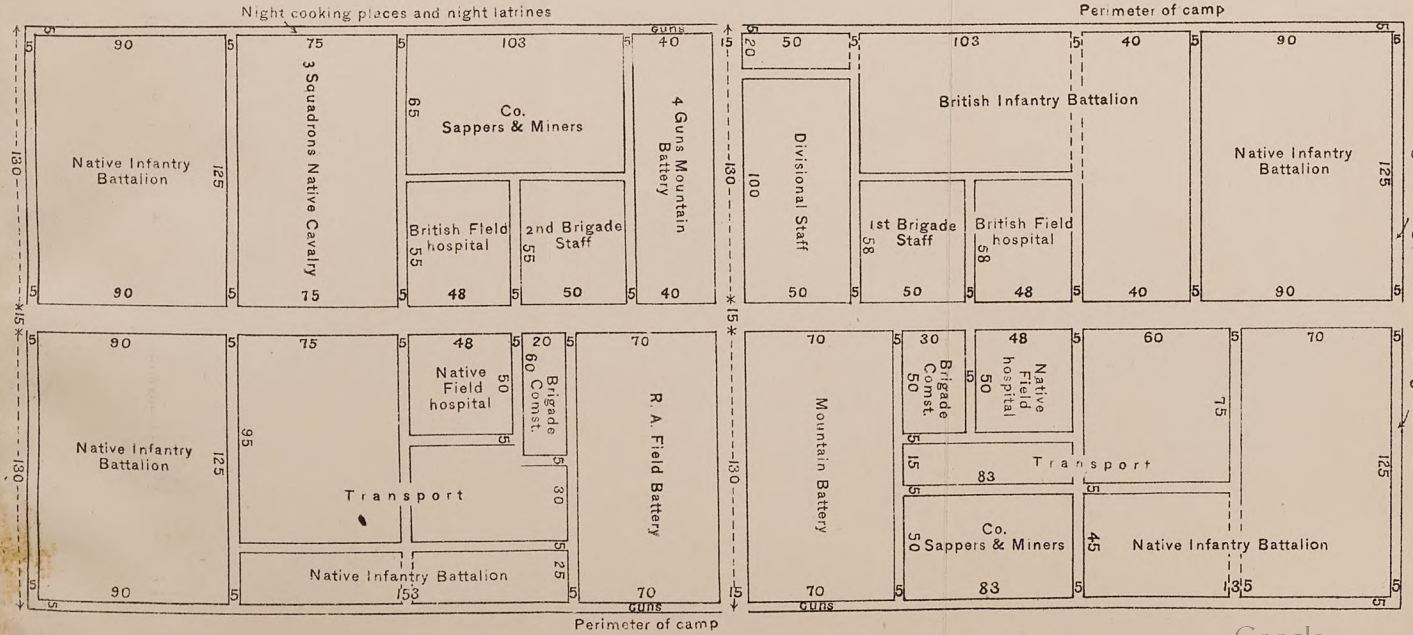
PLAN NO. XVIII.

ENCAMPMENT OF A MIXED FORCE.



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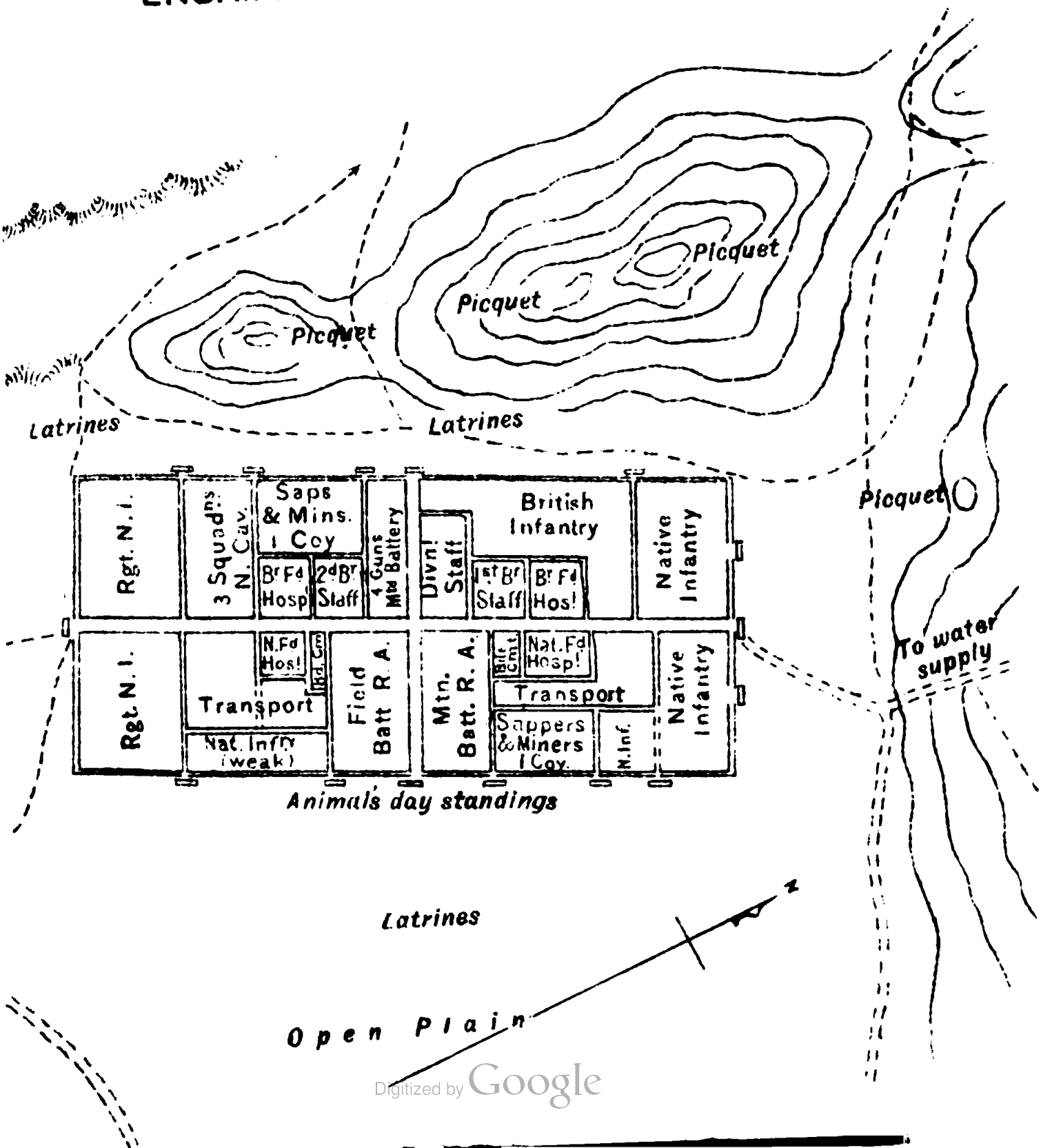
Plan No. XIX.

ENCAMPMENT FOR A MIXED FORCE.



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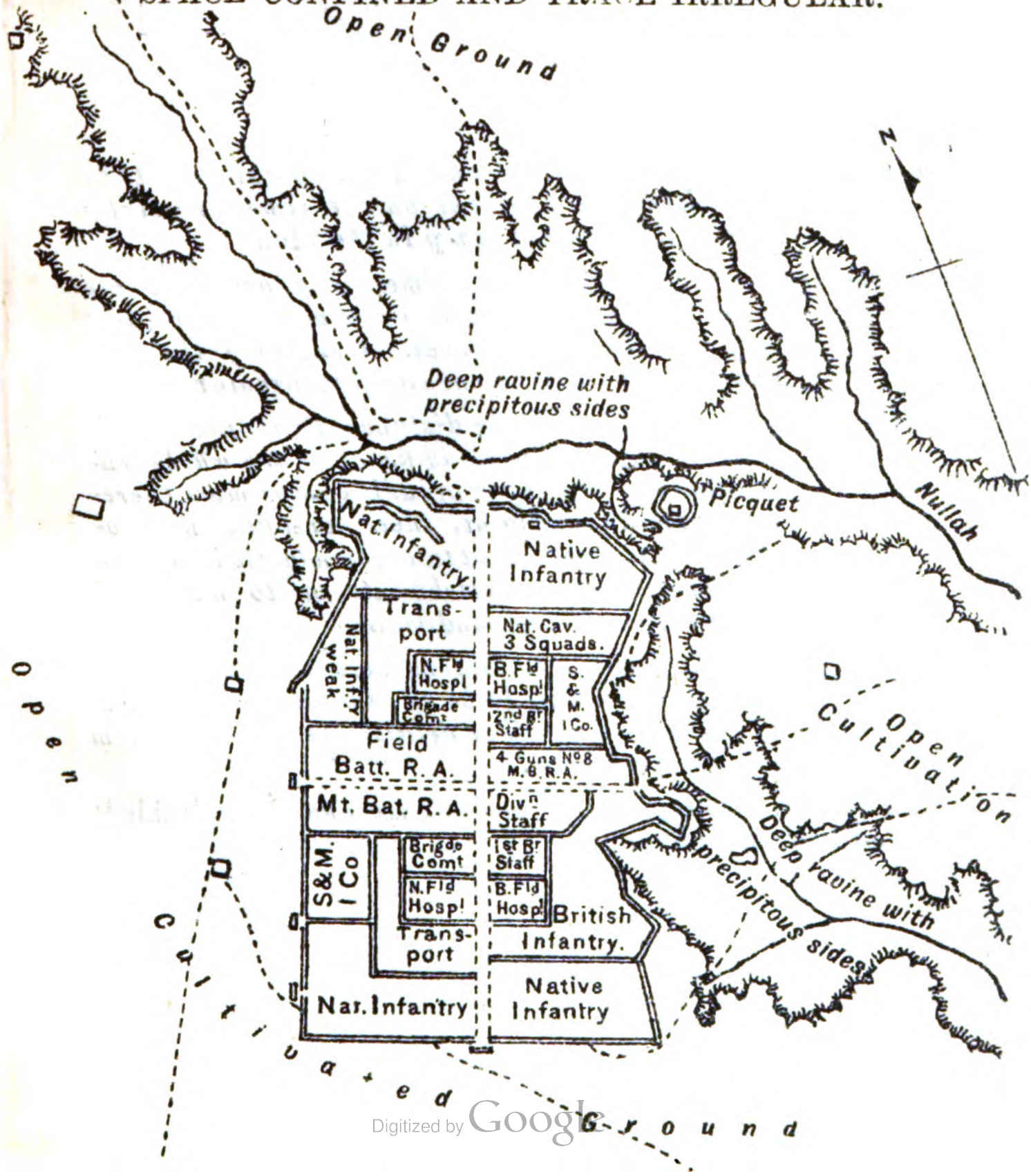
Plan No. XX.

PLAN OF ENCAMPMENT FOR A MIXED FORCE.

SPACE CONFINED AND TRACE IRREGULAR.



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Note 1.—Detachment Squadron and Brigade camps will be organized and laid out on the same principles as the Regimental camp in the plan.

Note 2.—Isolated camps. The dimensions given in the plan can be increased or diminished to suit any local circumstances. Generally the best shape for a detachment camp is circular.

Note 3.—Camps in Brigade. The distance from the centre street to the perimeter is fixed for the whole encampment; the depth of unit camps must therefore remain constant, their breadth may be extended or contracted to accommodate increased or diminished establishments or to meet any other varying local conditions.

The rank and file for whom there is not room on the perimeter should be so camped on the flanks of camp that no other details are between them and the perimeter.

This plan of encampment is, *mutatis mutandis*, applicable to Mounted Infantry units.

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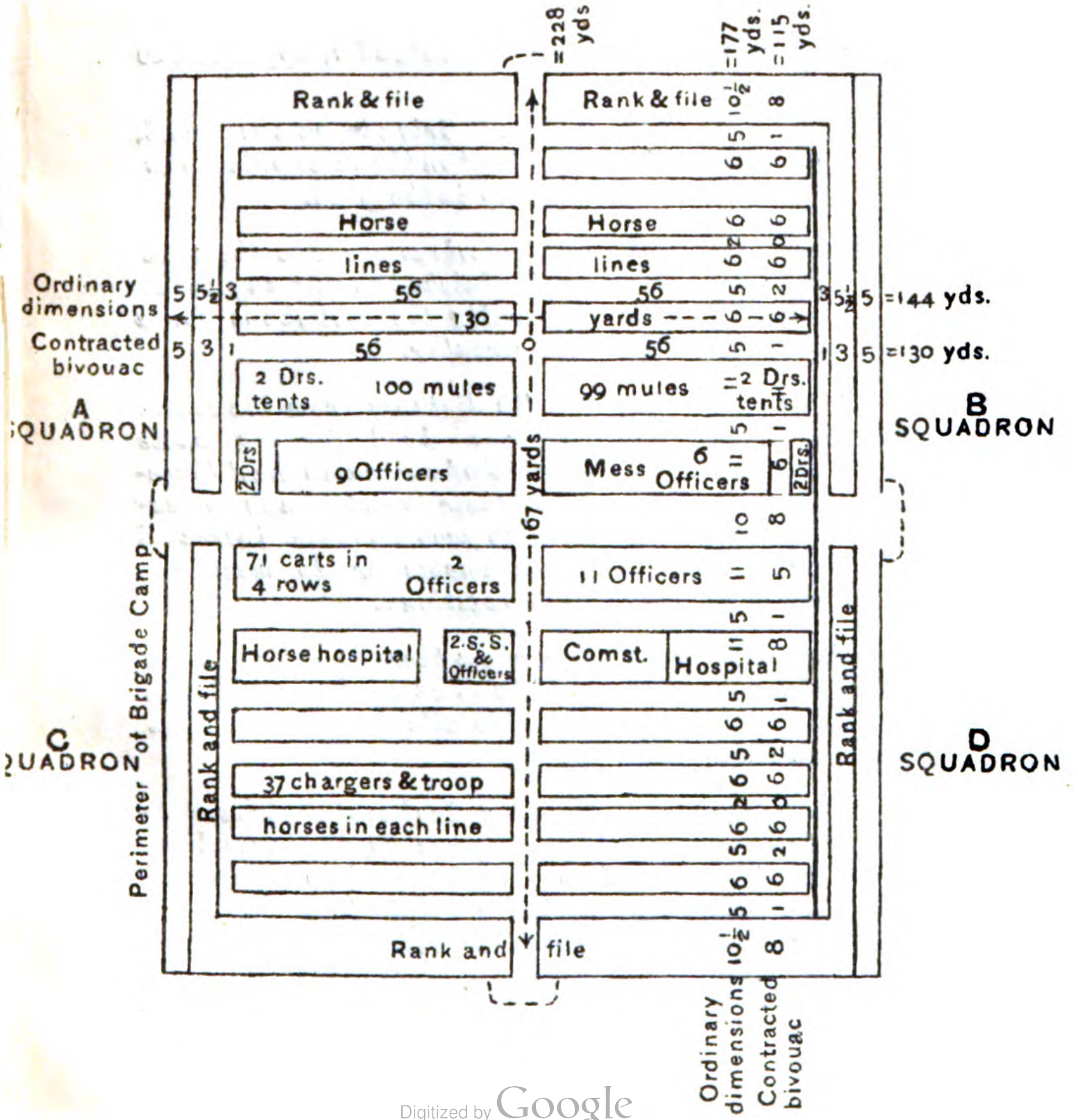
Plan No. XXI.

PLAN OF ENCAMPMENT FOR BRITISH CAVALRY REGIMENT.



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This plan of encampment is, *mutatis mutandis*, applicable to Mounted Infantry units.

Note 1.—Detachment Squadron and Brigade camps will be organised and laid out on the same principles as the Regimental camp in the plan.

Note 2—Isolated camps.—The dimensions given in the plan can be increased or diminished to suit any local circumstances. Generally the best shape for a detachment camp is circular.

Note 3.—Camps in Brigade.—The distance from the centre street to the perimeter is fixed for the whole encampment; the depth of unit camp must therefore remain constant, their breadth may be extended or contracted to accommodate increased or diminished establishments or to meet any other varying local conditions.

The rank and file for whom there is not room on the perimeter should be so camped on the flanks of camp that no other details are between them and the perimeter.

To reduce the depth of a Regimental bivouac to 105 yards, as shewn on page 20, the horse lines must be closed up and the displaced camel sowars, transport horse hospital and bazaar be accommodated by an increased allotment of 12 yards in the breadth of the Regimental bivouac.

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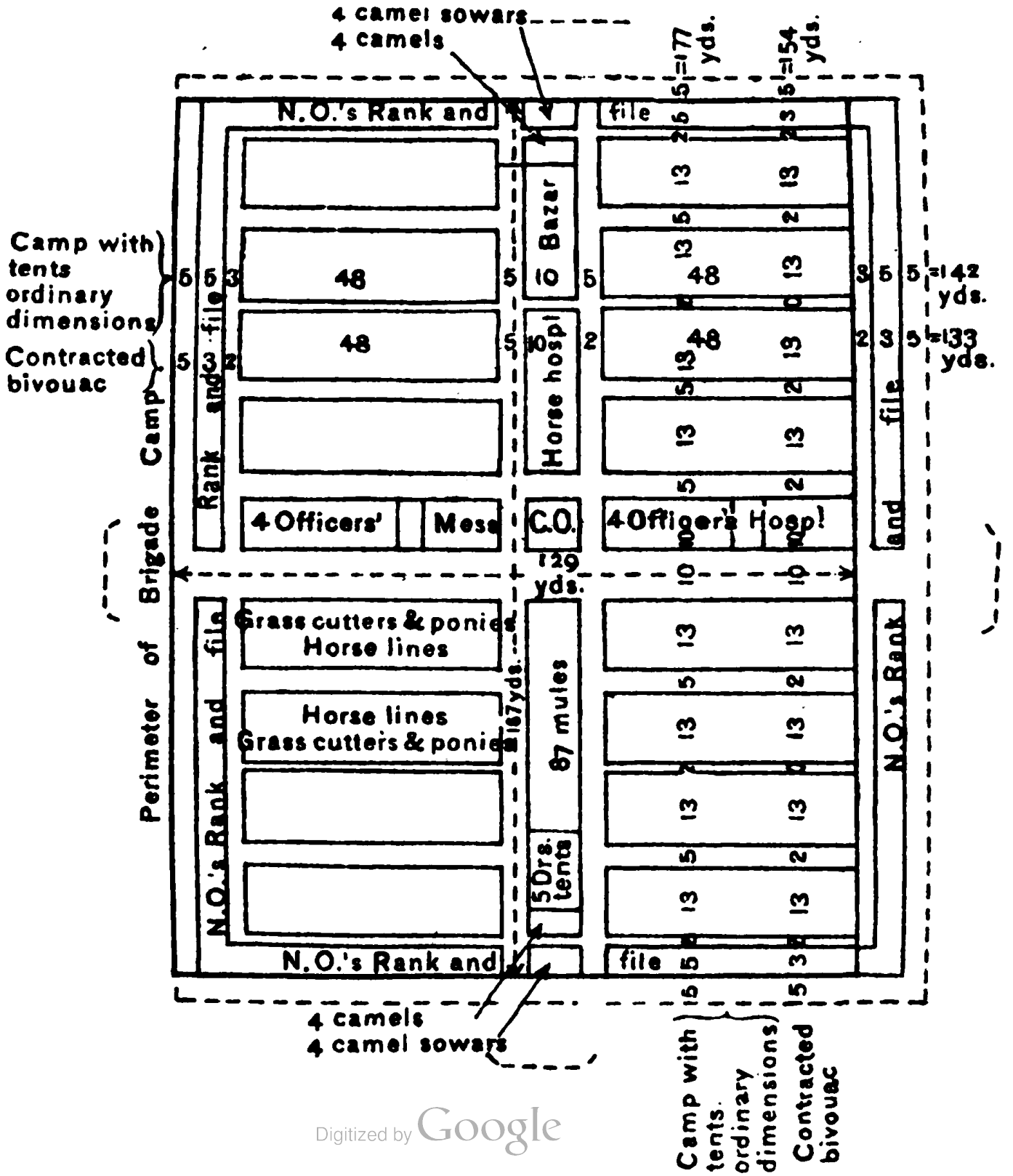
Plan No. XXII.

PLAN OF ENCAMPMENT FOR NATIVE CAVALRY REGIMENT.



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Note 1.—In Brigade, a Company of Sappers and Miners strong enough to defend two sides of its ou camp, and on emergency three sides; a defen ible perimeter will only be made on the expose sides.

Note 2.—If it only defends its own front the Sappers' ten will be in two rows in front of the Enginee equipment.

Note 3.—If it defends two sides or more the Sappers' ten will be distributed along the exposed sides nea the perimeter.

Note 4.—The camp can be expanded or contracted by increa ing or diminishing the intervals and distance

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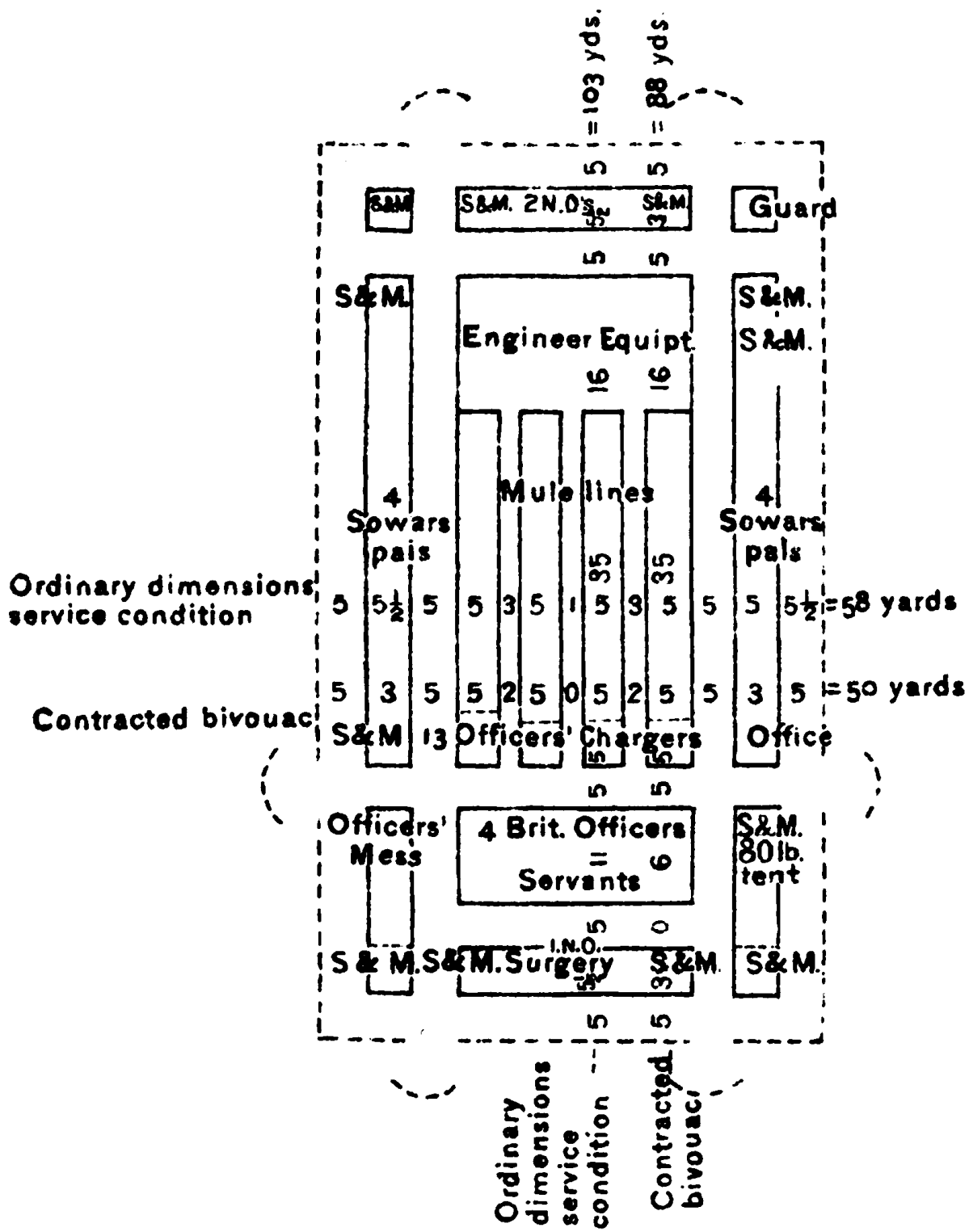
Plan No. XXIII.

PLAN OF ENCAMPMENT FOR A COMPANY OF SAPPERS AND MINERS.

FIELD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT.



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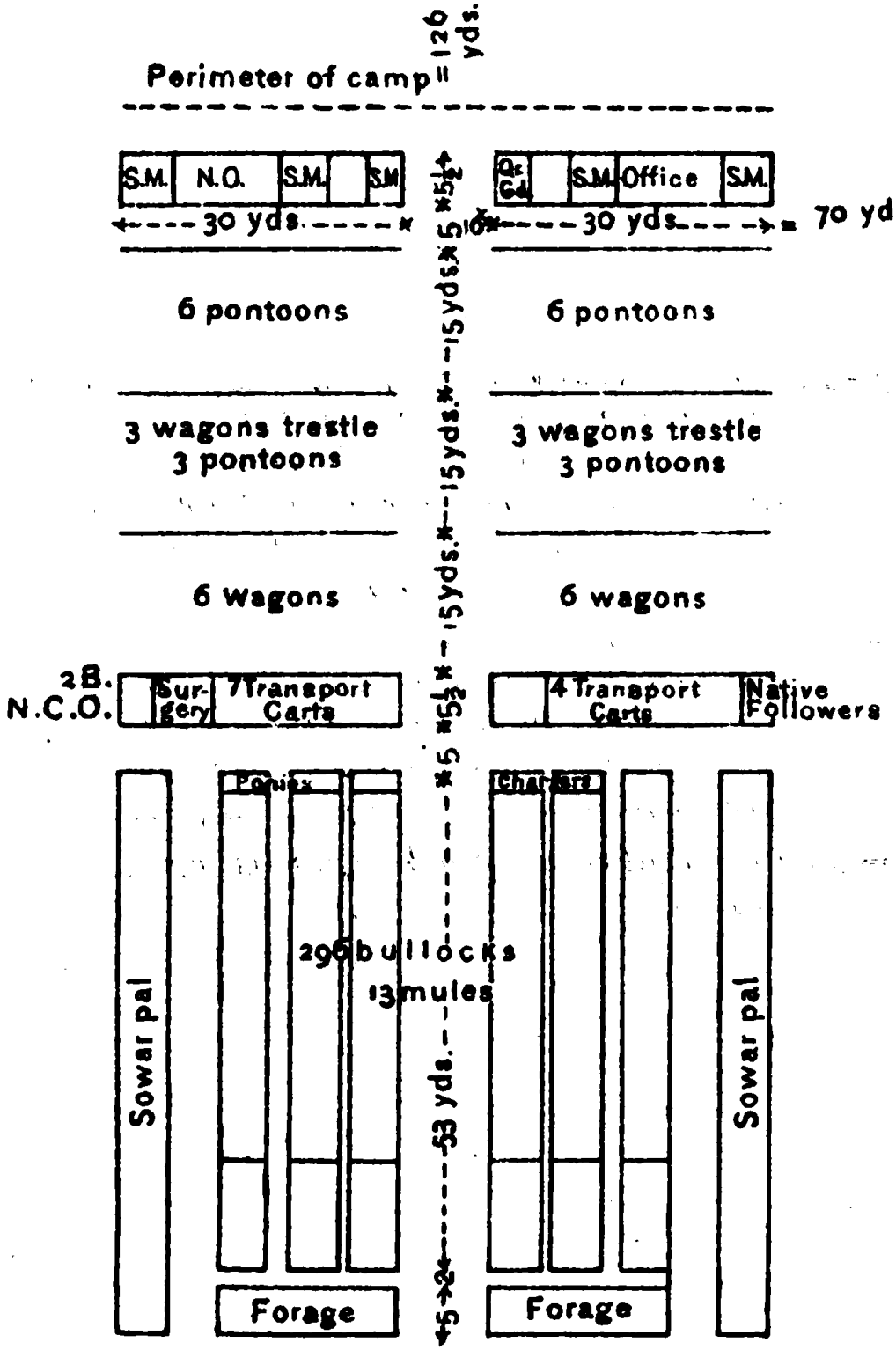
Plan No. XXIV.

PLAN OF ENCAMPMENT FOR A PONTOON SECTION

FIELD SERVICE EQUIPMENT.



NOTE. — A Pontoon Section can defend its own front on the perimeter of an encampment.

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Note 1.—In Brigade, the company tents will be distributed along the perimeter to be defended by the Battalion. All the tents of rank and file will be next the perimeter in one or more rows as required. The Company Officers will always be encamped near their own companies.

Note 2.—Detached portions of a Battalion will be encamped on the same principles; whenever the combatants are insufficient in number to man the perimeter allotted to them, they will defend it by flank fire as for convoy encampments. (See Plate XI).

Note 3.—The interval between all tents is calculated at 3 yards.

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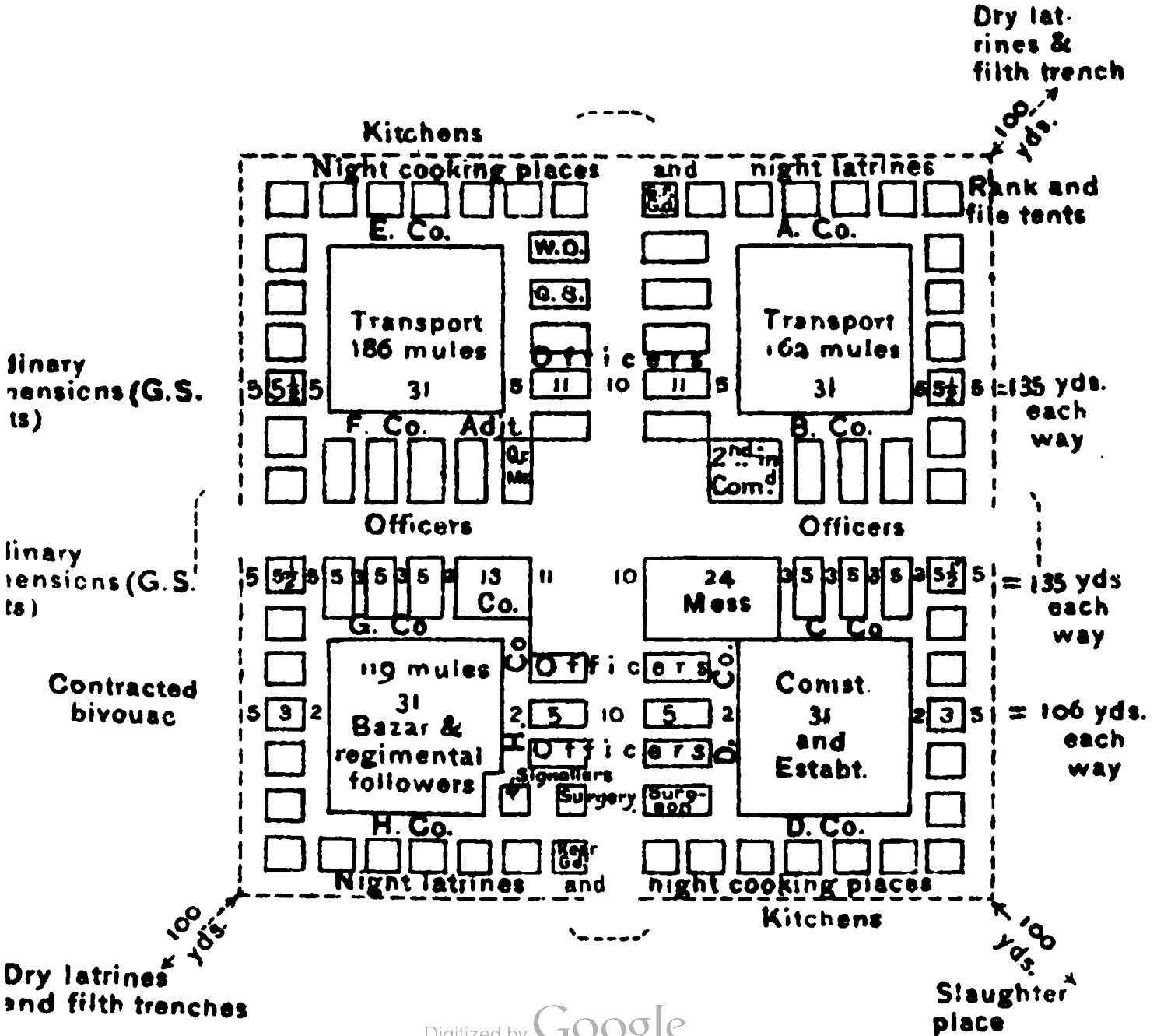
PLAN OF ENCAMPMENT FOR BRITISH INFANTRY REGIMENT.



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Note 1.—In Brigade, the company tents will be distributed along the perimeter to be defended by the Battalion. All tents of rank and file will be next the perimeter in one or more rows as required. The Native Officers will be with their companies, and the Wing Officers with their wings.

Note 2.—Detached portions of a Battalion will be encamped on the same principles; whenever the combatants are insufficient in number to man the perimeter allotted to them, they will defend it by flank fire as for convoy camps. (See Plate XI.)

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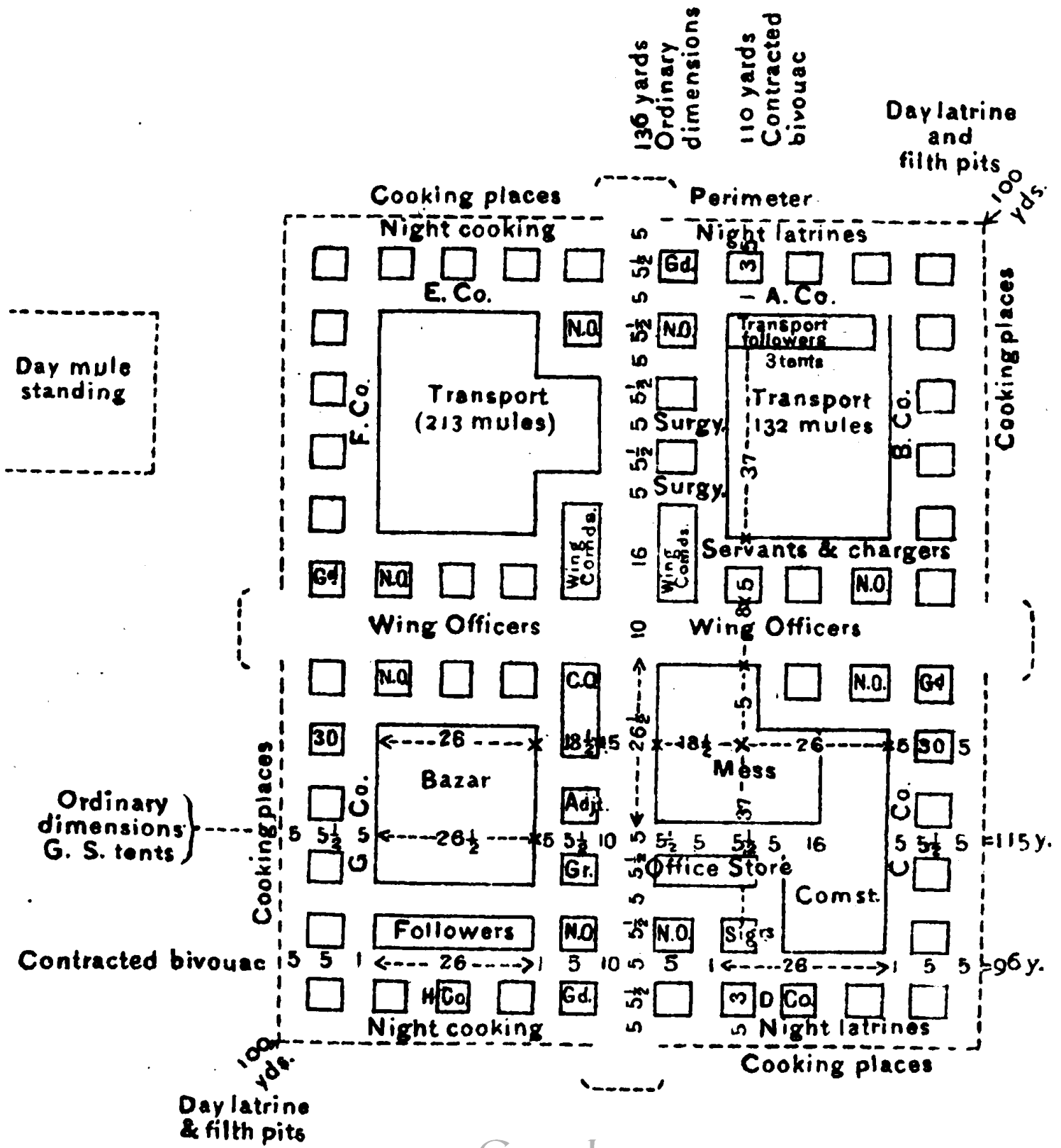
Plan No. XXVI.

PLAN OF ENCAMPMENT FOR NATIVE INFANTRY REGIMENT.



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Note 1.—The hospital camps should be located inside encampment and covered by the camps of combatants.

Note 2.—In Brigade camps the Transport animals will usually be picquetted in a space allotted with the Brigade Transport.

Note 3.—The cooking places and latrines for establishment and followers will be outside the perimeter of the encampment.

Note 4.—On the march when military conditions require contracted camps, the dimensions of the hospital camp may often be reduced by only allotting space for those sick tents actually required to be pitched.

Note 5.—The central street is shown 8½ yards wide to enable sick officers' tents to be pitched there if necessary.

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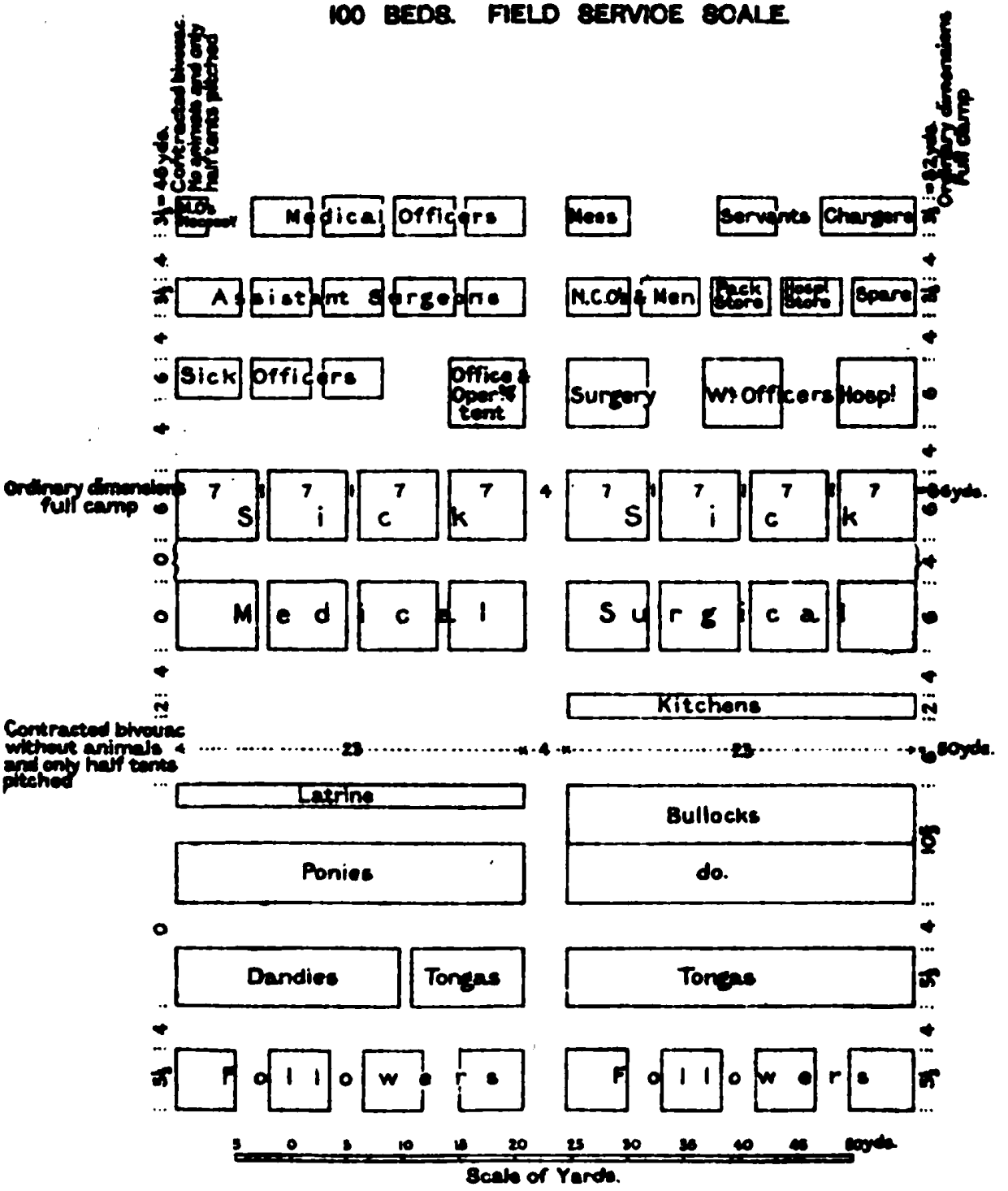
Plan No. XXVII.

PLAN OF ENCAMPMENT FOR A BRITISH FIELD HOSPITAL
100 BEDS. FIELD SERVICE SCALE.



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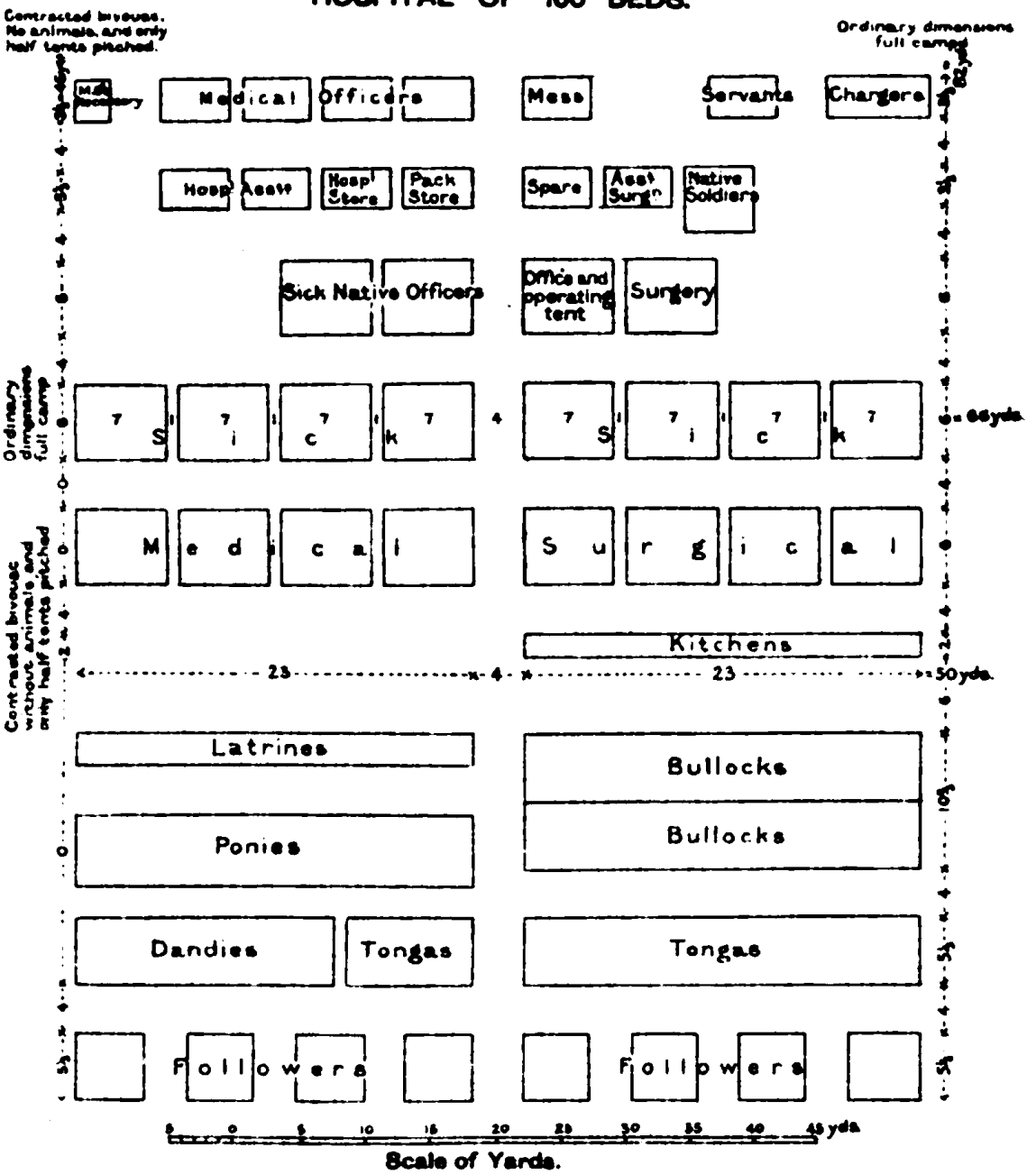
Plan No. XXVIII.

PLAN OF ENCAMPMENT FOR A NATIVE FIELD HOSPITAL OF 100 BEDS.



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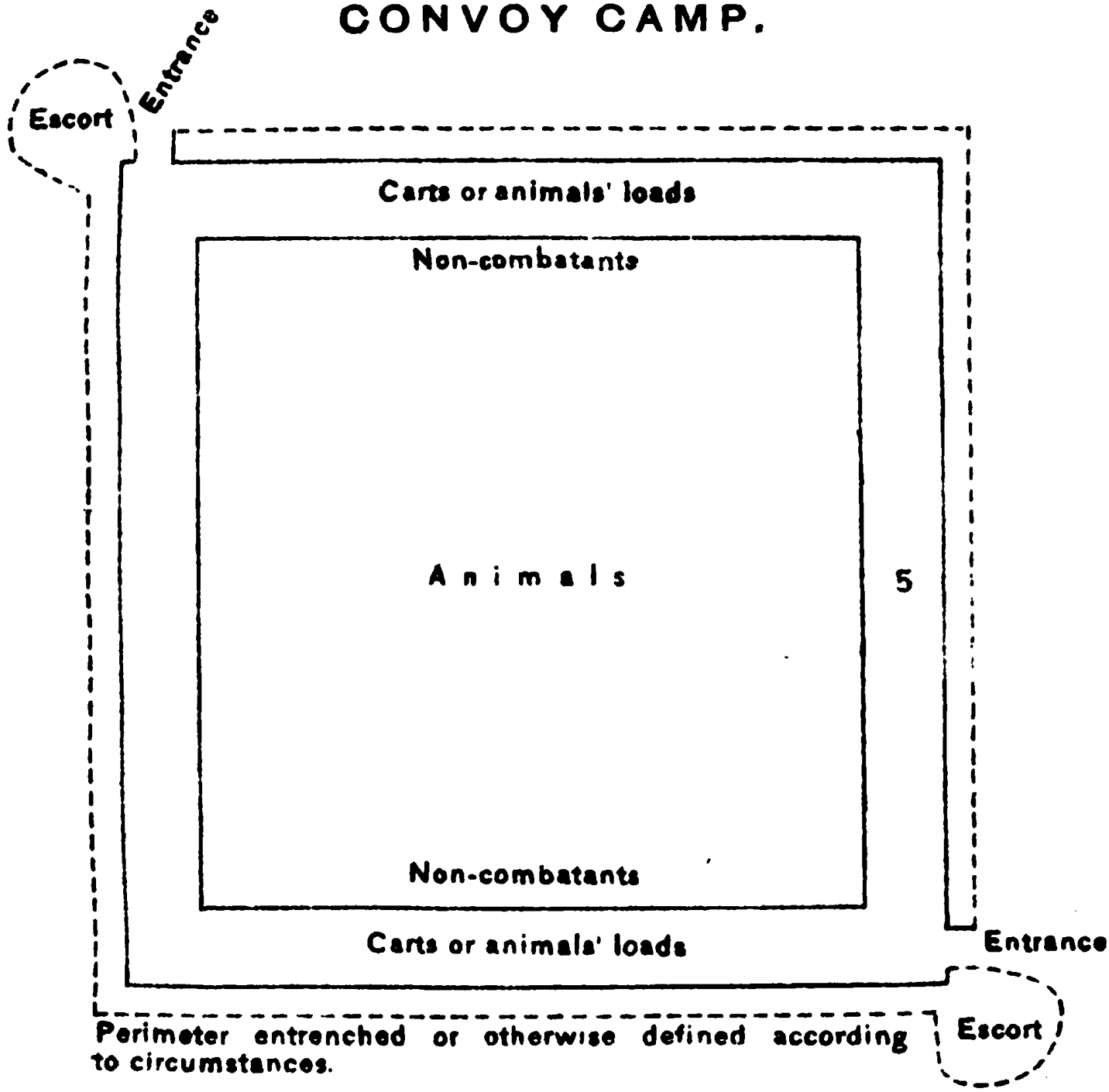
Plan No. XXIX.

CONVOY CAMP.



NOTE.—Whenever the number of combatants is insufficient to man the perimeter of a camp, they will defend it by flanking fire from salients.

The curtains between those salients being made as serious obstacles as circumstances permit.

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METHOD OF DISPOSING OF LITTER.

In a convenient place an earthen parapet, shaped like a horse-shoe, is thrown up, 2 feet high. The litter is brought in by the entrance, on donkeys, in bags, &c., &c. Sweepers with forks spread it out, inside, to dry. Thereafter it is gradually thrown over the parapet all round, and set fire to, outside. Practically the fire never goes out. Ashes accumulate, and the outer ring rises, whilst the interior slope also increases, 3 sweepers can work a kiln 120 feet × 105 feet, and this has been found enough for 2,000 animals, and lasts for several months. As the sweepers work all day, it saves labour to use one large kiln, instead of two small ones.

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